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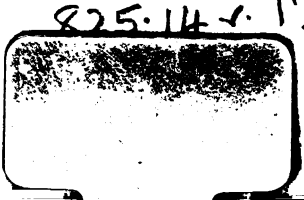

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NARRATIVE

OF

A VOYAGE TO THE SOUTH SEAS,

WITH THE

Shipwreck of the Princess of Wales Cutter,

ON ONE OF THE CROZETS, UNINHABITED ISLANDS;

WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF A TWO YEARS' RESIDENCE ON THEM BY THE CREW,

And their Deliverance by an American Schooner;

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A FURTHER NARRATIVE

OF NEAR

EIGHT YEARS' RESIDENCE IN VAN DIEMANS' LAND.

BY CHARLES MEDYETT GOODRIDGE,

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PREFACE.

Whatever interest may be found in the following pages, will be derived principally from a plain unvarnished tale, simply told. It is not offered to the public as a work of literary refinement, or poetical flight; as a chapter of horrors to frighten the timid, or a pleasing fiction to amuse the thoughtless; but as a Narrative of Facts. *Since the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, on which De Foe founded his truly moral, and deservedly admired fiction of "Robinson Crusoe," there has not been on record, I believe, an instance of a period of near two years being spent by any European on an uninhabited and Desert Island. This simple fact will perhaps obtain for this Narrative some interest, with the general reader. As a work of instruction, it is hoped it will not be wholly destitute of merit, containing as it will information relative to the natural productions of such a remote and isolated spot. To the moralist, it will afford some matter for sober thought;—to the believer in a wise and all-ruling Power, it will give a renewed source of consolation, derived from additional proofs of His almighty care and providence;—to those who advocate, and lend their aid to that most valuable of institutions, the*

Bible Society, *it will afford an additional incentive, if such were wanted, for renewed exertions for the spread of the* Sacred Volume, *particularly among mariners—for in this Narrative the words of scripture were most fully verified, that such "bread cast upon the waters, shall be found after many days." To none, I trust, will this work be found offensive; for where praise could not brighten the page, the finger of silence has either arrested the pen, or the whisper of charity has blotted out the stain. For much of the matter relative to Van Diemen's Land I shall be indebted to the able pen of the Editor of the Hobart Town Courier, corroborated by my own observation, during near eight years residence. In coming before the public as an author, I am sensible I am launching again on an unknown, and to me an unexplored sea,—but having weathered so many storms in far distant climes, I build my hopes of a kind reception, on that liberal character for which my native country is famed—and which, having swelled my heart with pride, when dwelling at her antipodes, will, I trust, be now my support, when, after all my trials, I come to seek a repose on her friendly soil.*

C. M. GOODRIDGE.

NARRATIVE, &c.

As it is usual, when the adventures of any man are considered worthy of being published, to begin by tracing his lineage, I am somewhat at a loss how to commence my undertaking, knowing little more of my descent than that I, in common with all mankind, sprung from our first parent Adam; it must therefore suffice my readers to be informed, that I was born in the year 1796, at Paignton, a village well situated to excite in the mind of youth an inclination for a sea-faring life, placed, as it is, on the shores of Torbay, where so frequently, at the period of my boyhood, those noble structures, which are at once the glory, the pride, and the safeguards of our island, were to be seen majestically floating on the surface of that spacious harbour. This village also is situated near Dartmouth, a sea-port at that time doing a considerable trade in the Newfoundland fisheries, and consequently the focus of much mercantile speculation. The communication from Dartmouth, and also from the fishing town of Brixham, (where his Majesty's ships used to water) with the grand Western Road, lay through Paignton, it was therefore not unfrequent that our village was enlivened by the buoyant spirits of our tars, in the overflowing gaiety of a cruise on shore; and thus, beheld in the sunshine of their glee, the life of a sailor, to the

thoughtlessness of the stripling, appeared a smooth voyage on a pleasant sea.

At the age of thirteen, I hired myself as a cabin boy on board the *Lord Cochrane,* an hired armed brig, then stationed off Torbay, to protect the fishing craft from the French cruisers, England being then at war with that nation. Our usual custom was to sail with the fishing vessels every Monday, and return to Torbay every Saturday night. The *Lord Cochrane* mounted 14 six-pounders, and was commanded by Mr. Joseph Tindal. The sailing master was Mr. George Banfill, and the crew altogether amounted to 36. While in her we had a long chase of a French privateer, but she escaped by superior sailing; we, however, captured a French merchant brig, and my share of prize-money amounted to £3.

I remained on board this vessel some months, and so far liked a sea life, that, with my friends' consent, I was, on the 1st of September, 1809, bound apprentice to Mr. Martin Gibbs, merchant, and ship-owner, of Dartmouth, who was part-owner of the *Lord Cochrane.* I sailed a few months in one of Mr. Gibbs's vessels, in the coasting trade, and was then again drafted on board the *Lord Cochrane.* In 1810, I was removed to a sloop called the *Favourite,* newly built by Mr. Gibbs.

In December of this year, when off Wexford, in Ireland, in company with a number of other vessels, we experienced a most violent gale of wind from the S. S. E. which was directly on the land. This was a most appalling scene, and the preservation of the vessel

I was in was all but miraculous. She was the only one of the whole fleet that escaped, and most calamitous was the destruction of life, for I am not aware that a single soul, of all their crews, was saved. This was a most sudden and awful visitation, and deeply has it ever been impressed on my memory. Our vessel, by the aid of a Divine Providence, reached Wexford in safety.

The hair-breadth escapes that are frequently the lot of seamen, and the continual danger they are in, it might reasonably be supposed, would lead to serious thought, and to a continual preparation for death; but this, it is but too manifest, is seldom the case—and of this I have been but too frequently the witness;—the danger over, the storm is forgotten, and to a lucky chance is attributed what ought to be the subject of thanksgiving to an over-ruling power.

In this vessel I remained till April, 1812, when, in consequence of some disagreement, my friends took me out of her, and my indentures were cancelled.

Some short time after this I was bound apprentice to Mr. Elias Randall, of Dartmouth, for three years. The first vessel I sailed in was a schooner named the *Totnes*, commanded by Mr. Randall. In her I made several voyages to and from London and Dartmouth.

In June, 1813, Mr. Randall having sold his vessel, and having no immediate employ for me, made an agreement with Mr. Follett, ship builder, of Dartmouth, for me to sail in a vessel belonging to him, called *The Trial*, and commanded by Capt. Woolcott, also of Dartmouth. This vessel was then laying at Portsmouth,

and was hired by government to join a fleet of transports, to take out troops to Spain. On board our vessel were drafted parts of the 20th and 38th regiments of foot, commanded by Lieut. Campbell, and Lieut. Shepherd. We arrived at Passage, near St. Sebastian, about the latter end of July, after a passage of 10 days. Previous to our entering the harbour, we were becalmed, and two of the transports in company, getting in too near the fort of St. Sebastian, the French opened a fire of shells on them. The *Venerable*, 74, was then laying off the fort, and immediately sent in 7 boats and towed them out of the reach of the French shot. The storming of this fort had commenced on the evening previous to our arrival, and the thunder and lightning of the British cannon were heard and seen by us during the whole of the night. In the morning, we landed our troops, to the amount of between four and five thousand, besides a great number of horses, at Passage, which was only three miles from the scene of action; and it was really a grand spectacle, to see what might be denominated an army taking the field, every man eager for the fray—the scene of the conflict within sight—the sound of the cannon within hearing,—the music playing the most martial airs—the gay flags floating in the wind—and every face beaming with enthusiasm.—Then, and then only, did I ever wish myself a soldier, for with the true characteristic of a sailor, I had the usual dislike to a red coat, and the ardent admiration of a blue one.

Most of the transports men were employed on shore, after landing the troops, to assist in erecting batteries,

&c. and many of them were killed. The vessel that I belonged to, however, with 6 or 8 others, were dispatched to Bilboa, to take on board French prisoners for England, so I had no opportunity of exercising my newly-born martial spirit. We reached Bilboa about the middle of August, and about 3,000 prisoners were embarked. As there were more vessels than requisite to take them, after remaining to assist in their embarkation, we came home in ballast.

We reached Portsmouth about September, and during the time we had been away, my master, Mr. Randall, had had a sloop built by Mr. Follett, and I was, of course, required to join him.

Shortly after I left *The Trial*, she was sent out to Spain with medicines, &c. for the army, and was totally wrecked at St. Andero; the crew, however, were fortunately saved.

Mr. Randall's new vessel was named the *Dartmouth*, and he went with her into the coasting trade, and I remained in her until within a few weeks of the expiration of my apprenticeship, when Mr. Randall gave up my time, in order to enable me to join a vessel belonging to Mr. Harris, about to sail for Newfoundland.

This vessel was named the *Ann*, and the first voyage I made in her, after reaching Newfoundland, was to Lisbon, with fish, but there being a slack demand, we proceeded to Figueira, and there disposed of the cargo. We then returned to Newfoundland, and shortly after we made a second trip to Lisbon, with a similar cargo.

While here, in the month of December, and loading

with a cargo of fruit for Bristol, being on shore with two of the crew, Charles Anderson, the mate, a Scotchman, and John Dunn, an Irishman, and having made more free with the wine than prudence would have dictated, on returning to the boat, which had put ashore for us, we were surrounded by about 20 Portuguese, who, for the sake of plunder, picked a quarrel with us. The Irishman, like most others of his country, was the first to resent the insults offered—but he was immediately attacked by the foreigners with their knives, and had his skull completely laid open. The Scotchman, being the nearest, went to his assistance, and too soon felt the vengeance of the assailants. He was most dreadfully wounded in several places; he had one large gash across his neck, another across his left breast, and his face and one of his hands cut in deep gashes. They, however, escaped to the boat, but were, on the following day, obliged to be sent to the hospital, and it was near four months before they were sufficiently recovered to leave Lisbon. When I saw the fearful odds against my companions, and several of the Portuguese preparing to make a similar attack on me, I made towards the beach, and was followed by two or three of them with their knives drawn; I, however, dashed into the water, and they hesitated to follow me. The boy who came ashore with the boat, Daniel Jennings, (now commander of the *Hope* brig, of Dartmouth, belonging to Mr. Harris) was witness of the attack, and called to me to make for the boat; but some of the party were between me and the landing place, and I took refuge on board a ballast lighter, from which I subsequently escaped, and reached

the boat in safety. My two companions were so weak, from loss of blood, that we were obliged to hoist them on board with a tackle.

We shortly after this left Lisbon for Bristol, and when we had discharged our cargo there, we were hired by government to convey troops to Ireland. We reached Waterford about the middle of January, and having landed the troops, returned to Dartmouth about the latter end of the same month. I then left her, and engaged myself on board a vessel belonging to Messrs. Newman, Hunt, and Co. of Dartmouth, bound for Labrador. On our arrival there, I was removed to a schooner belonging to the same owners, and returned to Dartmouth in December of the same year.

My next voyage was to the Western Islands, in a schooner belonging to Mr. John Cummings, of Dartmouth, and I continued in her during the whole of 1817.

I next joined a ship of 400 tons burthen, named the *Success*, Capt. Waygood, bound to Miramichi. This proved a most stormy voyage of 74 days; and both pumps were obliged to be kept at work during all the period, the vessel being extremely leaky. We commenced loading timber, but were obliged to sail with only half a cargo, as the frost was setting in, and we were afraid of being frozen up for the winter. In coming through the Gut of Canso, which separates Cape Breton from Nova Scotia, we struck on a reef of rocks. This added considerably to the leaky state of our vessel, and fearing to proceed through the Gut, we returned through the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and after a

very stormy passage, in a leaky ship, we reached England on Christmas-day, 1818.

In the April following, 1819, I shipped myself on board the *Venus*, Capt. Silly. In this vessel I made three voyages during that year from Newfoundland to Oporto; and returned to Dartmouth in January, 1820, after a passage from Lisbon of five days, blowing a gale of wind all the time.

In the April of 1820, I proceeded to London, and now commences that part of my Narrative, which, though I trust it will be the most interesting to my readers, was the most disastrous to me, and which separated me from my native country for above 11 years.

While in search of employ, I heard of a vessel about to sail on a sealing voyage in the Southern Ocean. Of all mercantile voyages, perhaps, this is one which promises more hardships to the sailor than any other; and, therefore, as an excitement to his exertions, and a reward for his labours, it is usually undertaken by the share; that is, each mariner gets a portion of the skins procured.

The vessel I joined on this expedition was named the *Princess of Wales*, a cutter, burthen about 75 tons, the property of Mr. Brooks, and others, of 80, Old Broad-street, London. The crew consisted of the commander, Captain William Veale, the mate, Matthias Mazora, an Italian, 3 boys, and 10 mariners.

After we had shipped our necessary stores and provisions, we sailed from Limehouse Hole, on the 9th of May, having a fair wind down the river. We stopped

one tide at Gravesend, and had the articles of our agreement read over to us by Mr. Beckwith, one of the owners, to the effect, that we were to proceed in the *Princess of Wales* cutter to the South Seas, after Oil, Fins, Skins, and Ambergris; and, as before stated, each mariner was to have a share, that is, one out of every ninety skins procured; the boys proportionably less; and the officers proportionably more; and thus, all having an interest, a stimilus is created, producing a patience under privations, which would, if not well authenticated, be considered hardly endurable.

In going down the river, Captain Cox, the then active and zealous agent of the Merchant Seamen's Bible Society, presented us with a Bible. We thought little of the gift at the time, but the sequel will show that this proved to be the most valuable of all our stores. As, however, its worth was not made available, till our day of trouble and misery, I will not dwell on it here, but pursue my narrative.

We arrived at the Downs on the 10th of May, brought to for the night, and the next day proceeded down channel, with fine weather, and a moderate breeze. We arrived in Torbay on the 16th, where we came to an anchor; as the wind blew very strong from the westward, we remained wind-bound for some days, and during this time I paid a visit to my friends, at Paignton, to bid them farewel. On the 21st, being Whitsunday, the weather becoming fine, with a breeze from the northward, we again weighed anchor, and proceeded on our voyage. We steered our course for Madeira, and

on the 31st made that Island. Our next course was for the Canary Islands, and having got into what are termed the *North-east* Trade winds,* proceeded on towards Bonavista, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, where we arrived the latter end of June. Our business here was

* "In those parts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans which are remote from land, between the limits of about thirty degrees north latitude, and thirty degrees south, more or less, there is a constant easterly wind throughout the year; this is called the general trade wind. Receding from the neighbourhood of the equator towards the north or south the wind ceases, however, to blow directly from the east; at some distance on the north side it constantly blows from between the north and east, and on the south side from between south and east. The former of these is called the north-east trade-wind, and the latter the south-east trade-wind. To this general statement there are however some exceptions; the trade-winds are found to vary in both extent and direction, with the season of the year. Thus, when the sun approaches the Tropic of Cancer, the south-east trade-wind prevails farther northward than the equator, preceeding from a point nearer the south than the east; and the north-east trade-wind more from the eastward than at other times. On the contrary, when the sun approaches Capricornus, the north-east trade-wind proceeds more from the northward than usual, and extends farther to the south of the equator; and the south-east trade wind also veers at the same time, coming from a point a little nearer the east.

"The south-east trade-wind has been known to extend to the distance of seven degrees northward of the equator, and to shift so much as to blow from the south; also, it sometimes happens, that the north-east and south-east trade winds nearly meet each other; but at other times there will be an interval of several degrees between them; this interval is subject to calms, squalls, thunder, lightning, and heavy rains, and if any wind prevail, it is usually from the south west quarter."

to procure salt, and having taken on board sufficient to salt 10,000 skins, we proceeded to St. Jago, another of the Cape de Verd Islands, to take on board a supply of water. There was a large schooner laying at Bonavista, well armed and well manned, and from her appearance we were led to conjecture that she was engaged in that most cruel of all trades, the procuring of slaves for our West India Colonies.

Off the Island of Fuego, (so called from its containing a volcano which burns continually,) we were boarded by a Spanish man-of-war brig. She sent on board of us her launch full of armed men, and among them a man of colour, who acted as an interpreter. The officer of the boat was so much crippled that he was obliged to be helped over the side of our vessel into their boat, which afterwards was the occasion of some jokes, not at the officer's misfortune, but at the idea of employing on active service such a lame leader. The Spanish sailors were making more free than welcome in overhauling our hold, &c., which being perceived by the commander of the Spanish ship, he immediately ordered them to leave our vessel, which was done, and we experienced no further annoyance. The Spaniard at this time had a large ship in charge, but we could not understand what she was.

On the 3rd of July, we arrived at Port Praya, St. Jago, where we supplied ourselves with water, and on the following day, proceeded with a favourable wind from the North-east, which is the prevailing wind in those latitudes.

On the 19th of July we crossed the Equator, in the

longitude of 22 degrees West, and here with six others, I underwent the *very pleasant* ceremony of being shaved. This process however, has been so frequently described, that I shall not amuse my readers with it here.

From the Equator, to 30 degrees South, the wind always blows between the South and East, and is called the *South-east* Trade Winds. We stretched across for the banks of Brazil, till we got out of the Trade Winds, in the latitude of 30 degrees South; and on the 15th of August we met the prevailing Westerly winds, and then steered our course for Walwich Bay, on the coast of Africa, near the tropic of Capricorn. We arrived there about the beginning of September, and our water getting short, we were obliged to explore the shore to procure some; the natives however being cannibals, and considered very savage, we sent the boats crew on shore well supplied with fire-arms. The natives presented a very formidable appearance, to the number of near 500, all quite naked, but armed with spears. The appearance of our fire-arms prevented any attack, and one of the chiefs at last ordered them to lay down their spears. They immediately complied, and came down to the beach to us unarmed, and were very friendly, the women singing, and the men dancing, affording us considerable amusement. We remained here some days, and for small quantities of Iron Hoop, Bread and Tobacco, obtained Bullocks, Goats, Ivory, and other articles, the produce of their country. The Iron Hoop was termed by the natives *Cantabar;* the Tobacco, *Backasah.* In their eating they were very disgusting, preferring any putrid substances to wholesome animal food, of which they had an abundance;

as an instance, a dead Whale had been washed on shore, and the carcase stunk to such a degree that we could not go near it, but there was continually a number of the natives eagerly devouring it. Our errand being to get water, and not being able to find any, we made signs to the natives in order to procure some, which they understood, and did indeed provide us with, but only in small quantities in Ostrich's egg shells; this being quite inadequate to our wants, we explored the shore for some distance to the leeward, and tried in several places, but to our great disappointment, after considerable labour in digging, we could procure nothing but salt water; we even ventured as far as a mile in-shore, but with as little success, and were obliged to depart without any sufficient supply.

During our stay here, I had a very narrow escape for my life: we had our muskets on deck for the purpose of loading them, previously to going on shore, when one of the crew took up one, levelled it at me, and pulling the trigger, the pan flashed fire; he was dreadfully alarmed, and looked at me almost petrified, expecting to have found me dead at his feet, for at the instant the not hearing of any report did not serve to convince him that the piece had not been discharged. On recovering himself, he threw a little more powder into the pan, and levelling at one of the blocks at the yard-arm, it went off, and shattered the block in pieces. It would be impossible for me to describe my own feelings at what I could never consider otherwise than as an interposition of that Providence which, during my chequered life, has preserved me from so many imminent dangers.

In a few days we set sail, and proceeded on our voyage. About the middle of September, we had very heavy boisterous weather; but we got round the Cape of Good Hope about the end of the month. We tried to make the Islands of Marseven and Diana, but the weather being still very foggy, we failed in the attempt, and proceeded on our voyage, and steered our course for Prince Edward's Islands, in the Southern Ocean. Our water now becoming extremely short, it was with great joy, that, on the 1st of November, we made them, having, however, from the thickness of the weather, nearly passed between them without seeing them. The Southernmost Island, which is the largest, lies in the latitude of 46 deg. 53 min. South, and longitude of 37 deg. 46 min. East; the Northernmost about nine leagues distant, and in latitude 46 deg. 40 min. South, and in longitude 38 deg. 3 min. East.

We commenced our operations of sealing on the Northernmost Island on the 2nd of November, but found the Seals very scarce.

As there is no harbour for shelter, the plan pursued is, for one party to go on shore, provided with necessary provisions for several days, while the remainder of the crew remain to take care of the vessel and to salt in what skins are procured. The prevailing winds are from the Westward, and we used to lie with our vessel under the shelter of the island, and whenever the wind shifted to the Eastward, which it sometimes did very suddenly, we had to weigh our anchor, or slip the cable, and stand out to sea. The Easterly winds scarcely ever lasted more than two days, when it would chop round to the Northward, with rain,

and then come round to W. N. W. We should then return again to our shelter, take on board the skins collected, and again furnish the sealing party with provisions. The most boisterous season of the year in these latitudes commences in August, during which month the most tremendous gales are experienced, with much snow, rain, and hail.

The hardships and privations experienced in procuring Seal skins on those islands may be faintly conjectured, when I state the plan pursued by the parties on shore. The land affords no shelter whatever, there being neither tree or shrub on these islands; and the weather is at most times extremely wet, and snow frequently on the ground; indeed, there is scarcely more than a month's fine weather during the year. Their boat, therefore, hauled on shore, serves them for their dwelling-house by day, and their lodging-house by night. Their provisions consist of salt pork, bread, coffee, and molasses; and on this scanty fare, with the shelter only of their boat turned upside down, —two large stones being placed under one side, to admit of their creeping in and out,—they sometimes remain a fortnight at a time, each day undergoing excessive labour in searching for and killing Seals, and very often without meeting with an adequate reward after all their privations. Added to this, when a gale renders it necessary for their vessel to drive to sea, each hour she is absent the mind is harrassed with fears for her safety, and of the consequences that would result to themselves if thus left on such a desolate spot, surrounded by a vast ocean, and where years might pass without a vessel ever coming near them.

Various birds inhabit these islands, or rather breed on them, such as the Albatross, Nellys, Peeos, Mollimocks, Sea Hens, Gulls, and different species of Penguins. Sea Elephants also resort to them in great numbers; a detailed description of which I shall give in a future page.

We continued our sealing operations on these islands till the beginning of December, but finding the Seals by no means so numerous as we expected, and having taken on board our sealing party, with what skins they had collected, we proceeded to some other islands, commonly called the *Crozets*, having been discovered by Captain Crozet, a French navigator, in the year 1772.

These islands are situated in about latitude 48 deg. South, and longitude about 48 deg. East, and are very seldom visited. We made the three Westernmost of them the 24th of December, being Christmas Eve. The two smallest lie about 30 miles from each other, and are not above 6 or 8 miles in circumference. The largest of the three is about 25 miles in circumference, and lies about 30 miles distant from one of the small ones, and about 12 miles from the other—the three forming an irregular triangle. The other two islands, which we subsequently visited, are about 50 or 60 miles to the Eastward of the three first, and lie about 11 miles from each other.

In Capt. Cook's voyage, these Islands are stated to be only four in number—but there are five; two of them, however, as I said before, being small, and the weather in these latitudes being generally foggy, one of them might very easily have been overlooked, in the

cursory view taken of them by that able navigator. In Smith's General Atlas, they are laid down very correctly.

It may be well to remark here, that to the leeward of the largest of the first three Islands alluded to, there is a reef of rocks, distant about 5 or 6 miles from the land, and as there is no harbour, vessels visiting it would naturally seek shelter on that side, and these rocks are, therefore, in a situation which renders them peculiarly dangerous. To the best of my recollection they bore N. N. E. from the nearest point of land. I took their bearing accurately, when there, but my log having been lost in the vessel, at this distance of time I cannot be quite positive.

When we first made the Crozets, we observed on the large Island a number of animals, which we joyfully anticipated to be Seals; but our disappointment was in proportion to our previous joy, when we discovered with our glasses, that they were Hogs. We landed on this Island on Christmas day, and found these animals very numerous, and very large, indeed so formidable that it was dangerous to attack them single handed, as they are very ferocious, and the boars are armed with very large tusks. We killed one large Hog and some small ones, but as their only food is the coarse grass, and the bodies of dead Penguins, their flesh was not very palatable. The small Islands were completely Iron-bound, that is, the shores are so rocky and perpendicular, that there is no possibility of landing with any safety, and we consequently did not make the attempt. The Sea Elephants, and different species of birds were more numerous on the Island on

which we first landed than on any of the others. The King Penguins were particularly numerous, and as they were by no means so on the other Islands, I will describe them here: their size is about that of a goose; their rookeries, in some places as much as a mile and a half in circumference, are situated on the low swampy beaches, where the fresh water running from the mountains, causes it to be continually wet; but this, as they make no nest, is of no inconvenience to them. They are very handsome birds, the colour of their necks being a mixture of red, yellow, and purple, their backs grey, and their breasts white. They lay but one egg, which they carry in a pouch under their bellies, very similar to the pouch in which Kangaroos carry their young. In this pouch it remains during the period of incubation, which is about 7 weeks. Their flesh is not good for food, but we used to make use of their eggs, of which we robbed them, and this they would permit us to do, without making the least resistance, being so tame that we could catch them with our hands, or knock them down with a stick, whenever we felt disposed. When robbed of their egg, they would lay again. They commence laying in November, and by depriving them of their eggs, they continued to lay till March. Their feathers are very short, and their cry resembles the hallooing of a human voice. They have no wings, but have instead, what are termed flippers, which they make use of in swimming. This is also the characteristic of all the four species of Penguins. Their posture when walking is quite erect, but their gait is awkward. At a distance they have the appearance of a number of young children, in white aprons. Of the skins of the King Pen-

guins, we used to form a sort of buskin, by turning the feathers inward, and drawing them tight over our feet. They were very comfortable, but not very durable, for by our excursions over the mountainous and rocky parts of the Island, a few hours tramp would wear them completely out.

We continued our sealing on this Island till the beginning of February, when, hoping that we might find the Seals more plentiful at the other Islands, we took our hands on board, and proceeded for them. On the 5th of February, we again landed our sealing party, eight in number, on the Easternmost Island, leaving their usual supply of provisions with them; and the remaining seven proceeded with the vessel to the other Island, in which there was a bay, which afforded some shelter. These Islands are in latitude 46 deg. 30 min. South, and about longitude 49 deg. East of London.

The sealing party consisted of Matthias Mazora and Dominick Spesinick, Italians; Emanuel Petherbridge, of Dartmouth; John Soper, also of Dartmouth; John Norman, of London; John Piller, of London; Richard Millechant, of Dartmouth, now owner and master of a vessel out of America; and John Walters, of London.

Those in the vessel consisted of Mr. Veale, of Dartmouth, the master; his brother Mr. Jarvis Veale; myself; Henry Parnell and Benjamin Baker of London; and John Newbee, an Hanoverian.

We used to visit the sealing party every seven or eight days, take on board the skins collected, supply them with a fresh stock of provisions, and again return

to the other island, employing ourselves in the mean time, in salting the skins procured; we found however a great scarcity of Seals on these islands also, at least as to the quantity we had been given to expect.

The last time we visited our sealing party was on the 10th of March, and our intention was to have visited them again on the 18th. but this turned out to be our last visit, at least with our vessel.

On the 17th a gale came on from the S. E. accompanied by a heavy swell, and the Captain deemed it advisable to gain an offing; we accordingly slipped our cable and stood to sea, but before we had proceeded any distance, it came on a dead calm, so that we entirely lost all command of the vessel, the swell of the sea continuing at the same time so heavy that our boat was quite useless, for any attempt at towing her in such a swell, and against a strong current which was making directly on the land, was utterly vain. Between us and the land there was a reef of rocks, which too surely threatened us with annihilation; and against them we were driven onwards—not a sacrifice to the violence of a present storm, but victims to the unspent power of a raging sea, lashed into fury by winds which now seemed hushed into breathless silence, the more calmly to witness the effects of the agitation raised by them in the bosom of this immense ocean. Weak indeed were our efforts to stem its force; we attempted to sound for a bottom, in the hope that we might be enabled to have recourse to our remaining anchor, but the hope was vain, as our longest lengths of line were found inadequate to reach it.

It was now ten at night, and all was confusion, for our imaginations led us to suppose ourselves much nearer the rocks than we really were; and from this time till midnight we were in momentary expectation of striking.—The suspense was truly awful; indeed the horrors we experienced were far more dreadful than I had ever felt or witnessed, even in the most violent storms; for on such occasions the persevering spirit of Englishmen will struggle with the elements, even to the last blast, or to the last wave that may overwhelm them; but here there was nothing to combat; we were led on by an invisible power —all was calm above us—around us the surface of the sea, although raised into a mountainous swell, was comparatively smooth; but the distant sound of its continued crash on the breakers, to which we were drawn by an irresistible force, broke on our ears as our death knell, and every moment brought us nearer to what appeared inevitable destruction. At last the awful moment arrived, and at about 12 o'clock at night, she struck with tremendous force. Although previous to her striking all hands appeared paralysed, now arrived the period for action. The boat was fortunately got out without any accident, and all hands got into her, with such articles as we could immediately put our hands on, among which were a Tea-kettle, a Frying-pan, and a Fire-bag, (This article is a tinder-box, supplied with cotton matches, and carefully secured from the damp in a tarpawling bag, and generally used by Southseamen,) but without any provisions, or clothes, except what we stood upright in; and unfortunately for me, I had in the morning taken off a good suit

of clothes, and put on one not worth five shillings; this, with a great coat I by chance saved, was all I secured.

The night was dark and rainy, the vessel was pitching bowsprit under, we were surrounded by rocks, and the nearest shore was a perpendicular cliff of great height. We however tugged lustily at the oars, but with little progress, the sea-weed being extremely thick, and the current running direct on the shore. We had not cleared the vessel above a quarter of an hour, before we were threatened with another danger: an enormous Whale rose very near us, and began beating the water with the flooks of its tail, within a very few yards of the stern of our boat, but it fortunately did us no injury.

After four hours incessant labour, we succeeded in effecting a landing on a more accessible part of the Island, but our boat was swamped, and it was with great difficulty we succeeded in dragging her on shore, which however we at length succeeding in doing, and by turning her bottom upwards, and propping up one side, as before described, we crept under and obtained some little shelter from the rain, being all miserably cold, wet, and hungry.

We remained huddled together till day-light appeared, and our craving appetites then told us it was time to seek for sustenance; we therefore sallied forth in search of a Sea Elephant; and although they were rather scarce at this period of the year, it was not long before we found one; nor was it long before we had dispatched it. We set too immediately and skinned it, and with its blubber soon kindled a fire, and the heart, tongue, and such other parts as were eatable, with the assistance

of our tea-kettle and frying-pan, were soon in a forward state of cookery. We also made a fire of some blubber under our boat, and by it we dried our clothes, and made ourselves somewhat more comfortable.

When we were in some measure refreshed, and had recruited our strength with the food we had procured, a party of us set out over the hills, in the direction of the spot where the vessel was wrecked, in order to ascertain her fate, and to see if there was a possibility of saving any thing out of her. They returned about the middle of the day, and reported that she was laying on the rocks, on her beam ends, with a large hole in her lower planks, and the sea breaking over her; so that it was impossible she could hold together much longer; it was evident, therefore, that all hopes of saving her was at an end, and our endeavours could now only be exerted for the purpose of saving any portion of the wreck that might prove serviceable to us in our desolate situation, and to which we now considered ourselves doomed for life.

On the following morning we succeeded in launching our boat, and we then proceeded towards the wreck. In our progress we discovered a cove much nearer the vessel than where we landed, and we resolved to make this our immediate station.

We next visited the wreck, and succeeded, the first day, in saving the Captain's chest, the Mates' chest, and also several planks. On the following day, the 20th of March, we picked up her trisail, and some casks of bread, the casks however, not being water tight, the bread was all spoilt by the salt water.

The last thing we saved on this day, and which we found floating on the water, was, what proved the most invaluable of gifts,—it was the identical bible put on board by Captain Cox, the agent of the Merchant Seaman's Bible Society, at Gravesend, on our sailing out of the river Thames, as before mentioned.

But too often are the gifts bestowed by the Bible Societies ill appreciated, and this had undoubtedly been the case with us, up to this time; but it soon became our greatest consolation.

What made this circumstance more remarkable was, that although we had a variety of other books on board, such as our navigation books, journals, log-books, &c. this was the only article of the kind that we found, nor did we discover the smallest shred of paper of any kind, except this bible; and still equally surprising was it, that after we had carefully dried the leaves, it was so little injured, that its binding remained in a very serviceable condition, and continued so, as long as I had an opportunity of using it.

On the next day the wind blew very strong, and we saw to our sorrow, that nothing remained of our vessel but the mast, which had become entangled by the rigging among the rocks, and this was the last thing we were enabled to secure.

The weather continued so wet and boisterous for three weeks from this time, that it was as much as we could well do to procure necessary food for our sustenance, and we therefore contented ourselves with the shelter our boat, turned up, afforded us during that period; the weather now proving less inclement, and our minds being some-

what more reconciled to our forlorn situation, we set about collecting all the materials we had saved, and then commenced erecting for ourselves a more commodious dwelling-place. The sides we formed of stones and the wood saved from the wreck, for there was not a shrub or tree growing in the whole island; the top we covered with Sea Elephant's skins, and at the end of a few weeks we were comparatively well-lodged. We made our beds of a long grass, with which the island abounded; and the skins of the Seals we chanced to kill, served us for sheets, blankets and counterpanes. The dog seals are named by South Seamen *Wigs;* and the female seals are called *Clap-matches*. My readers must not conceive, however, that we were very complete builders, for besides being without tools, we had neither lime for cement or white-washing, or paint for decoration; and also wanting glass, we were obliged to do without windows; the same opening, therefore, that served us for entrance, served us also for the admission of light, and air; and when the weather obliged us to shut out the cold, we were obliged to shut out the light also.

It may be conceived that our domicile, although comfortable, in comparison to our boat tussicked up, was by no means a very cheerful abode during very stormy weather; and as the smoke had to make its way out in the best manner it could, for want of a good draught it would generally make the circuit of our room before it found an exit; and therefore, after we had been thus confined for some days, we might well have been mistaken for a company of chimney-sweepers, our exterior being

as sooty as might needs be, and our whole persons pretty tolerably smoke-dried into the bargain.

Having saved some of our hunting weapons, the Sea Elephants, from their great tameness, became an easy prey, and they served us for meat, washing, lodging, firing, candle-light, shoe-leather, sewing thread, grates, and tobacco-pipes. The parts we made use of for food, were the heart, tongue, the tender parts of the skin ; the snotters, (a sort of fleshy skin which hangs over the nose,) and the flippers, (a sort of fin, which assists the animal in swimming.) The blood served for soap to wash with, as it quickly removed either dirt or grease, and was easily rinsed out in clean water, of which there is a plentiful supply in these islands. The skins, as I have before stated, served us for roofing, and might therefore be well said to furnish us with lodging; of the skins also we used to form our shoes or mogissins, when we were out of King Penguin's skins, or wished to make a more durable article for wear ; and these we used to sew together, with thongs formed from their sinews. Their teeth we used to form into the bowls of pipes, and to this we used to attach the leg-bone of some water fowl, and together it formed a very good apparatus. Having no tobacco, we used as a substitute the dried grass, that grew on the island, and although it was but a poor substitute, we were obliged to be satisfied with it.

Of Sea Elephants' blubber we made our fires, and their bones we used to lay across, on some stones, to form grates to lay the blubber on. Of a piece of blubber also, with a piece of rope yarn stuck in it, we formed our candles, and it produced a very good light. These

animals, are, I consider, a species of Walrus, but are very different from those described by naturalists; at least in such works as I have had an opportunity of examining, among others, Shaw's Zoology, Wood's ditto, Mavor's Natural History, &c.

The largest Elephants are about twenty-five feet long, and twenty-eight feet round, and their blubber was frequently seven or eight inches thick, and would yield a tun of oil.

Our cookery consisted principally of soup, comprised of the different parts of the Sea Elephant enumerated, with the addition of eggs instead of vegetables or bread. To this we frequently added the brains of the animal, which was almost as sweet as sugar, and was frequently eaten by us in its raw state.

The only kind of vegetable on the island, besides grass, was a plant resembling a cabbage in appearance, but we found it so bitter that we could make no use of it.

Mr. Veale had fortunately saved his watch uninjured, so we were able to divide our time pretty regularly. When settled in our habitation, we usually rose about eight in the morning, and took breakfast at nine; after breakfast, some of the party would go catering for the day's provisions, whilst the others remained home to fulfil the domestic offices, to cook, &c. We dined generally about one o'clock, and took tea about five. For some months, this latter meal, as far as the beverage went, consisted only of boiled water; but we afterwards manufactured what we named Mocoa, as a substitute for tea, and this consisted of raw eggs beat up in hot water. We

supped about seven or eight, and generally retired to rest about ten.

I have before said that the most valuable thing we preserved from the wreck was our bible; and I must here state that some portion of each day was set apart for reading it; and by nothing perhaps could I better exemplify its benefits, even in a temporal point of view, than by stating, that to its influence we were indebted for an almost unparalleled unanimity during the whole time we were on the Island. The welfare of the community was the individual endeavour of all; and whatever was recommended by the most experienced, was joyfully acquiesced in by the rest. If ever a difference of opinion arose, a majority of voices decided the measure, and individual wishes always gave way to the proposals that obtained the largest suffrages. Peace reigned among us, for the precepts of him who was the harbinger of peace and good will towards men, was daily inculcated, and daily practised. It is with the greatest gratification I dwell on this subject, and never will the benefits bestowed on us by that precious gift be obliterated from my mind. If ever there was a fulfilment of the promise, as contained in Ecclesiastes, xi. 1. *"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days,"* this simple fact must bring it home to every, even the least contributor to that most valuable of all institutions, the Seaman's Bible Society; for it was fulfilled even to the very letter:—The Bible when bestowed was thrown by unheeded—it traversed wide oceans —it was scattered with the wreck of our frail bark—and was indeed and in truth *found upon the waters after*

many days, and not only was the mere book found, but its value was also discovered, and its blessings, so long neglected, were now made apparent to us. Cast away on a desert Island, in the midst of an immense ocean, without a hope of deliverance, lost to all human sympathy, mourned as dead by our kindred; in this invaluable book we found the herald of hope, the balm of consolation, the dispenser of peace, the soother of our sorrows, and a pilot to the harbour of eternal happiness.

Another striking fact may be here stated. One of our crew, whose name my readers will, I am sure, pardon me for withholding, was a professed Atheist; he was, however, extremely ignorant, not being able even to read. This man had frequently derided our religious exercises, but having no one to second him, it had no influence with the others, and, therefore, did not disturb the harmony that reigned among us. Sailors are, generally speaking, superstitious, yet it is by no means a superstition which begets fear; but rather a belief in super-natural agency, and in prognostications; and this, perhaps, arises from a great portion of their time being spent in night watching, when, to beguile the hours, tales of mystery are frequently resorted to. Be this, however, as it may, this man's conversion was occasioned by an interposition which he deemed super-natural; and whilst we have on record the narrative of the conversion of Colonel Gardiner; and whilst we also admit the power, why should we deny the practice, of an interference by Omnipotence in our earthly concerns. The story he gave of himself was as follows:—He had been out seeking for provender alone, and evening closed on

him before he could reach our dwelling. The darkness perplexed him, and the ground which he had to cross being very uneven, and interspersed with many rocks and declivities, fear increased rather than decreased his powers of perception, and he became so much alarmed that he was totally unable to proceed. Here he first felt his own weakness; he hallooed loudly for help, but he was far out of hearing of our abode; and his own voice, re-echoed back, became to him a fresh source of alarm. Bereft of all human aid, and every moment adding to his fear, he at length called on the name of his Maker, and implored that assistance from heaven, which, in derision, he had before so often scorned. He prayed now most fervently for deliverance; and suddenly, as he conceived, a light appeared around him, by which he was enabled to discover his path, and reach our hut in safety. So fully satisfied was he himself that it was a miraculous interposition of Providence, that from that period he became quite another man; he never after contemned the bible, or derided our daily reading, but on the contrary was ever a most attentive listener; and this would not content him—for so eager was he to gain a knowledge of its truths, that he would often solicit some of us to read it to him, when we were not otherwise engaged, and which myself, as well as others, frequently did.

The late Mr. Jonathan Dymond, of Exeter, in his "Essays on the Principles of Morality," says "The British and Foreign Bible Society, during the 20 or 30 years that it has existed, has done more direct good in the world—has had a greater effect in meliorating the

condition of the human species—than all the measures that have been directed to the same ends, of all the Prime Ministers in Europe, during a century."

This statement, supported as it is by daily evidence, in every part of the world where the scriptures have travelled, (and they are now, thanks to that Society, translated and printed in almost every known tongue) affords a most cheering prospect—and creates a hope that at no far distant period, its great moral truths will be implanted and practised in every portion of the habitable globe.

Being now settled down into a somewhat more comfortable and regular life, we had leisure to explore the other parts of the island, and to endeavour to add to our means of sustenance.

Great numbers of birds visit these islands. Of the King Penguins I have before spoken, but their flesh was not good for food. There were three other species of Penguins, named by Southseamen Macaroonys, Johnnys, and Rock Hoppers. The Macaroonys congregate in their rookeries in great numbers, frequently three or four thousand; they ascend very high up the hills, and form their nests very roughly among the cliffs and rocks; they are somewhat larger than a duck—they lay three eggs, two are about the size of duck eggs, on which they sit,—the other egg is smaller, and is generally cast out of the nest, and we used to term it the Pigeon's egg; for another bird which frequents these islands, almost in every respect resembling a pigeon, make their principal food of those eggs, and would rob the nests to

procure them, unless they found those cast out eggs, and which most commonly satisfies them till the others by incubation are unfit for food. A similar practice we observed with the Rock Hoppers, but the Johnnys, like the King Penguins, lay only one egg each, unless deprived of them.

The Johnnys build their nests superior to either of the others, among the long grass, generally termed Tussick, but not in very numerous rookeries, seldom more than three or four hundred together. Those birds lay in winter as well as in summer, and by robbing their nests, we kept them laying nearly all the year round.

The Rock Hoppers form their rookeries at the foot of high hills, and make their nests of stones and turf. They hop about from rock to rock, from whence they derive their name. This is the only species of Penguin that whistles; the King Penguins, as I before stated, halloo—and the Johnnys and Macaroonys make a sort of yawning noise.

One kind of bird which proved very valuable to us are called Nellys. They are larger than a goose, and resort to those islands in great numbers. They make burrows in the ground, and were very easily caught. These birds are so ravenous, that after we had killed a Sea Elephant, they would, in a few hours, completely carry off every particle of flesh we did not make use of, leaving the bones as clean as possible; but although they were thus useful, they were also very mischievous, for unless we kept a good look out, they would unroof our dwelling, for the sake of the skins of the Sea Elephants,

with which we covered it. These birds congregated about one hundred together, made their nests in the long grass, and laid only one egg each. Their young became very good eating in March, and were highly esteemed by us. We never destroyed the old ones, fearing they would desert the Island. The most useful of all the birds, however, which frequented these Islands, was the Albatross. This bird is larger than a swan. They built their nests on the plains, and about two hundred in a rookery. They are so careful to preserve their nests dry, that if the ground is at all marshy, they dig a trench quite round their nests to carry off the water. They lay about Christmas, but only one egg each, but their eggs are very large, the shell holding above a pint. Their period of incubation is about 3 months. The young, when hatched, are covered with down, and grow wing-feathered about May, and were then excellent for the table, and provided us with a very good dish for a long period; as they did not fly off till December. With these also we used to act with prudence, fetching those at the greatest distance in fine weather, and not interfering with those near home, unless the bad weather prevented our going far abroad.

Besides the birds enumerated, there were a great variety of smaller kinds, nearly all of which formed their nests in holes in the earth, and were mostly night birds, so termed from their visiting the land principally at night, to avoid the larger birds, many of which preyed on these smaller ones, more particularly those called Sea Hens, which are about the size of our fowls, and are very destructive to the smaller birds, being armed with

very sharp claws, and being also very ravenous. These birds also bred on the island, and we made use of both the old ones and the young ones.

The smallest birds that visit these Islands are about the size of a sparrow, and are called the King Birds, in consequence of their being a match for any of the larger birds of prey. These King Birds have a beak as sharp as a needle, and when any bird of prey approached them, they dexterously alighted on its head, and by pecking at their foe with their sharp bills, soon caused the enemy to retreat.

The small night birds we used to catch by lighting a blazing fire after dark with Sea Elephant's blubber and dried grass, at the foot of some tolerably high cliff; this would attract them in quantities, and they would fly with such force against the rock as would stun them, and thereby we obtained a large supply.

From the details I have given, it might be supposed that our supply of food was far more abundant than we had occasion for, but I must state, that a large part was only to be procured by going a considerable distance; and the weather in these latitudes, as I have before said, being extremely wet and tempestuous, it was not at all times that we could go to procure it. Our supply of salt too being very small, we could not preserve a stock on hand, as we had none but what we could procure by filling our frying-pan with salt water, and slowly evaporating it over the fire. In making our soup, we frequently used a part of salt water, to give it the necessary saltness to make it palatable. I may remind

my readers too that there were seven mouths to fill; and having no bread or vegetables, the quantity of animal food we made use of was much larger than would be conceived by those who have never been deprived of the mucilaginous nourishment derived from such aliment. It will be recollected also, that our continual excursions, in all weathers, gave us rather strong powers of digestion, and our appetites were consequently pretty sharply set.

While on the subject of these excursions, it may not be out of place, to show the danger of our perambulations, to mention two instances, in which I had an almost miraculous escape from destruction. The first occurred in the month of June, 1821. I had been on a foraging excursion, and was returning laden with the skin of a large male Sea Elephant, which I had killed, and which weighed nearly a hundred weight, when I was benighted, and missing my path, I fell, with my oad, over a cliff, about 12 feet deep; fortunately the skin was precipitated from my back, and falling under me, partly broke my fall; there being also a quantity of thick grass growing below, I escaped with only a few slight bruises, and reached home in safety. On the following day, when I visited the spot, I found that I had had indeed a very narrow escape; for about 6 feet further to the right, the declivity was more than 20 feet, with a rocky bottom; and where, had I chanced to have fallen, nothing less than a miracle could have saved me.

In the October following, most of us were on a fo-

raging excursion after Macarooneys' eggs, when my companion, James Veale, brother of the commander, being a few yards in advance, picked up a Rock Hopper's egg; and this being rather unusual at so early a period, their usual time of laying not being till November, he stopped to make some remark, on which I also halted, and at that instant, a large portion of rock, weighing several tons, being accidentally loosened by some others of our party, foraging on a cliff above us, fell, with a tremendous crash, between me and Veale; and thus was I again most providentially saved.

Such escapes from the very jaws of death, made me often reflect on the kind mercy of that Almighty protector, who, while we were shut out from all human association, except among ourselves, was still present to guard us.

Our eating utensils were at first very scanty, we, however, contrived, after some time, to manufacture some wooden spoons; and of a keg we had saved, cut in two, we formed a pair of soup tureens, and after this we made some wooden trenchers. With these elegancies we considered ourselves provided with comforts of a superior description.

Besides the sea birds I have before mentioned, there was one land bird on these islands, which Southseamen call pigeons, which I have before alluded to; they are quite white, and were so tame at our first landing, that we could easily catch them with our hands, but after a time they became more shy, and we were obliged to snare them.

We sometimes caught a young Seal, and this made us a rare and delicious repast, as they were extremely scarce. Seal skins also, after a few months, were in considerable request with us, for articles of clothing, as those we used when wrecked, were soon worn out, and we had no other resource but Seal skins to supply ourselves with others. I have before mentioned that I was fortunate enough to save a great coat; and when my other clothes were entirely worn out, I set to work to manufacture this single garment into a suit. We had sharpened a nail so as to make an awl, and the sinews of the Sea Elephant served us for sewing thread. I took out the lining of my said coat, and this, with some contrivance, I converted into a shirt; I then cut off the skirts, and with these I manufactured a pair of trousers, and the upper part served me for a jacket. Thus from one garment, I procured both linen and outer clothing; but it may be conjectured that my wardrobe was not a very lasting one, particularly as I had no change; but I, like other folks who go abroad, kept this suit for my travelling excursions. With my utmost care, however, as my journies were pretty frequent, the weather boisterous, and the roads not M'Adamised, (this term you must know I have learnt since my return) I could not keep in wearing trim any length of time, so was obliged to resort at last, with the rest, entirely to a Seal-skin costume, and for more than twelve months I was without even the comfort of a shirt. As we happened to have neither a barber or razors among us, the addition of long beards, to our Seal-skin dresses, and fur caps, gave us any thing but a pleasing exterior; however, as we had

not to come in contact with any of the fairer works of creation, we did not much study our appearance; and on the whole we formed as grotesque a group as could well be imagined.

We found on this Island traces of some Americans who had visited these Islands 16 years before, and who had built a hut, and other conveniences; the Sea Elephants, however, had trodden almost every thing into the ground; and as we had no tools wherewith to dig, we could not search for any thing they might have left. Providence, however, at length threw the means in our way for effecting our wishes;—for one of our company, while searching for eggs, at a considerable distance from our dwelling, found a pick-axe, and brought it home in high glee. To men situated as we were, and cherishing a sort of superstition, which I have before remarked on, it was not to be wondered at that we should deem this a miracle; suffice it, however, to say, we all returned our hearty thanksgivings for the favour, and set to in good earnest to make use of it, by digging up the place where traces of the hut remained; and our labour proved not to be in vain; for we got up out of the earth a quantity of timber; we also found part of a pitch pot, which would hold about a gallon. This proved highly valuable to us, for, by the help of a piece of iron hoop, we manufactured it into a frying pan, our other being worn so thin by continued wear that it was scarcely fit to cook in. Digging further, we found a broad axe, a sharpening stone, piece of a shovel, and an auger; also a number of iron hoops. These things were of essential service to

us. We did not save any of our lances from the vessel, and we had often considerable labour to kill the large male Sea Elephants; but we now took the handle of our old frying pan, and with the help of the sharpening stone, gave it a good point—we then fixed it in a handle, and with this weapon we dispatched those animals with ease.

The male Sea Elephants make their regular periodical appearance about the middle of August, and about the latter end of the same month they are up in great numbers, and range themselves along the beach, close to the water's edge. Very severe conflicts frequently take place among them for possession of the beach. The females come up to have young early in September, and continue to suckle them for about five weeks. When first brought forth, the young are quite black, and their skin beautifully glossy; this formed our most approved material for caps. All the old female Elephants returned to the sea by about the middle of October, by which time they would have lost nearly all their fat, in suckling their young. The old male Elephants, and the young ones would now proceed inland, some as far as two miles, (as many as a hundred in a herd) and live together most amicably, till about the beginning of December, when both the old ones and the young ones would return to the sea; the old ones nearly reduced to skeletons, and the young ones by no means as fat as when they were left by their dams, as they do not make use of any food on shore, and this is rather a long fast. During the time the dams stay with them the young ones grow amazingly, and become of a

beautiful silver grey. From December till the following August the yearling and bull Elephants make these Islands so general a resort, that they are always to be found, and pretty plentifully; but the periods I have mentioned are those in which they make their regular visits.

I may here mention an accident which occurred to us in the month of July, which had liked to have been a very serious one. We were all asleep except Benjamin Baker, and he being aroused by a smell of fire, arose, and discovered that the wood we had formed into a mantel-piece had by some means caught fire, and was making a rapid progress towards the roof of our dwelling. He immediately alarmed us, and we lost no time in pulling down the burning materials, and our water brook being near, we soon extinguished the fire. All our beds being of dried grass, had not Baker providentially been awake, we stood a good chance of being all burnt to death. Again, however, we were preserved, and again it called forth our heartfelt acknowledgments to that Being to whom we had so often been indebted for the preservation of our lives.

I will here also mention a discovery we made previous to our finding the pick-axe, which was a matter of much conjecture among us, and for which we could no way satisfactorily account. I have before said, that there was neither tree or shrub on the Island; but in the course of our foraging excursions, when above a mile from the reach of the tides, we found several trunks of trees, about fourteen feet long, and from fourteen to eighteen inches

through, laying on the ground, as if thrown there by the sea; the distance from the water, however, rendered this impossible—and after our most sage consideration, we could not solve the difficulty, as to how they came there. The conclusion we came to was, that those Islands were produced by some violent convulsion of nature (the great body of the Island being composed of calcareous matter), and that at the period it took place, those trees were floating on the surface of the water, and were thrown up with the volcanic eruption. Should I procure any philosophical readers, they will, perhaps, smile at this wise conjecture; however, if it affords them amusement I shall be content. Be it as it may, it was a very acceptable boon, (though rather a cumbersome one) as we were at that time much in want of weapons, and the wood being close, heavy, and hard, made very good clubs; and those we had before in use were many of them broken and disabled by our attacks on the Sea Elephants. To remove such of the trees as we wanted, we were obliged to split them up in several pieces on the spot; and this we effected by first making a small incision with pieces of iron hoop, formed into knives, and then with stone wedges rending them asunder. It may be readily conceived that this was a work of some magnitude and labour, but what will not necessity and industry accomplish.

I must now give some account of the party who were left on the other Island previous to our being wrecked. It will doubtless be wondered why we did not make an attempt to visit them, the distance being so short; the only reason I can give is, that when the subject was

discussed, the majority thought it "better to remain and bear the ills we had, than fly to others that we knew not of"—and as I have before stated that a majority of voices was our guide in all matters where a difference of opinion existed, so it was our guide in this.

It will be recollected that when we left the sealing party, on the 10th of March, it was our intention to return and supply them with fresh provisions at the end of eight days; but when, at the expiration of that period, they found that we did not make our appearance, it was feared by them that our vessel had been wrecked—and those fears were corroborated by their perceiving pieces of wreck washed ashore on their Island. They now, as a matter of course, considered that the vessel was lost, and that all hands on board had perished. They remained, however, at the spot where we left them for about six weeks; and at the end of this period, finding their means of living very scanty, they removed to another part of the Island, where the means of providing for their stomachs were more plentiful. Their course of living was so much in accordance with ours, which I have already described, that it would be a useless repetition to state it. At the latter end of the year, in December, 1821, finding the Seals very scarce, and other provisions scanty, they determined on visiting the Island on which we were thrown, but without the least expectation of finding any remnants of the vessel, much less of meeting those they had long considered buried in the ocean.

They started in their boat early on the morning of

the 13th of the month, and reached our Island about ten o'clock, fortunately landing in the very cove we had chosen for our residence; and the joy of all hands on meeting can much better be conceived than described. After some few days spent in mutual congratulations and inquiries, we entered into arrangements for our future conduct. The party had brought with them their kettle, frying-pan, and other implements, which added considerably to our stock of conveniences, and we continued to live together for a time.

It happened that one of the sealing party, when they went ashore, had taken a Bible with him, which on some previous occasion had been presented to him by the Bible Society, and that this book had also proved as valuable a friend to them as that given by Capt. Cox had been to us; and it added considerably to our joy of meeting, that a unity of sentiment on the subject of our religious exercises prevailed among us, and that our daily reading was by no means interrupted, but rather more strongly enforced, by the addition to our number; and when I state that the boisterous state of the weather would sometimes confine us to our hut for two or three days together, the comfort afforded by such a resource will be much more fully conceived; and several now read the Sacred Scriptures with pleasure and profit who had scarcely looked into a Bible since the period they had left their school.

With what self-gratulation may the contributors to the British and Foreign, or the Seamen's Bible Society, read these simple facts; not in the spirit of self-pride,

for the *end* was in the hand of a mightier Being, but in a spirit of humble thankfulness, that the *means* to which they had been permitted to lend their aid, had been so fruitful in blessings to those so far out of the reach of all other relief from their fellow-creatures. This is a species of charity, which extendeth not only to the utmost bounds of the earth, but will last to the end of time,—nay, even to eternity. Its benefits are beyond human calculation—Infinity only can trace them. Much, much more might be added—but I must confine myself merely to these few remarks, elicited by truths which came under my notice, and which, I trust, will be acceptable to my readers.

To return to my Narrative—there being now fifteen of us, we soon found that our utmost exertions, at this season, were scarcely sufficient to provide us with the means of sustenance; we, however, contrived with the rings of some steels, in possession of the sealing party, and with the help of the sharpening stone, to manufacture some fish-hooks, and with the remains of some cordage, saved from the wreck, made some fishing lines, and by these contrivances we added to our means of livelihood. The fish we used to catch were much like the Gurnet, only somewhat larger—and they made a very pleasant change in our diet. I had forgotten to mention, that when we first took up our residence on the Island, we had recourse to this kind of food. At that time we used to kill them with our clubs. Our practice was to take long strips of the Sea Elephant's blubber, and lay it close to the water's edge, and the fish were so tame that they would creep up the shelving

rocks after the blubber, while we stood by and knocked them on the head. They had, however, in course of time, become so shy that they were not to be taken in this way, and our new contrivance, therefore, as a substitute for hooks, proved very useful; and fish, flesh, and fowl frequently smoked on our board at the same time.

I have before mentioned that we had found on the Island a plant resembling a cabbage in appearance, but so bitter that we could not make use of it; our companions, on the other Island, either using more sagacity, or more patience, had found in it a very useful vegetable; for by boiling it for three or four hours, it became quite sweet. By this information another addition was made to our bill of fare—and one too which, to us, so long deprived of vegetable diet, was indeed a rich delicacy, and made to our soup a considerable improvement.

The chance of any vessel coming to our rescue becoming apparently every day less and less, after the whole of us had been together about a month, it was proposed that we should attempt to construct a vessel, in the hope of being able to effect our deliverance.

Previous to this, and before we all again met, the chance of ever being released from our sea-girt prison seemed so remote and impossible, that we had seriously resolved on the steps that should be pursued as we individually departed this life. Our burial place had been chosen, and as decent a funeral for each, as our means afforded, was promised by the survivors; though a general wish was expressed by each that he might not be the

last who would have to perform this melancholy duty. The junction of our parties, however, gave a renewed spring to our energies, and after calculating the materials we possessed, we determined that our intended vessel should be about twenty-nine feet long, lugger rigged, and about twelve tons burthen. The plans and specifications, after being duly weighed and considered, were agreed on unanimously; and we immediately set about the necessary preparations for commencing this arduous undertaking.

I have before mentioned that we had dug up some quantity of timber from the remains of a hut erected by some Americans about sixteen years before;* and there was also traces of some huts built by them in the other Island; it was, therefore, determined that a party of eleven should go over to the other Island, for the purpose of digging up what timber might chance to be trodden into the ground there; and also to collect Seal skins, of which we intended to form our sails. They accordingly went, and in about a month returned, bringing with them the skins they had collected and prepared, the timber they had found, and also a tripot,† they had dug up. Our carpenter now reported that we should have materials enough for the proposed work, and we set about the preliminaries directly.

* We ascertained the period by finding some tallies of skins, obtained by them, on which the date 1805, &c. was cut; and at this period it appeared that the Seals were in great plenty, for their tallies were very numerous; we found many even in our cursory search.

† This is a vessel holding about thirty gallons, and used by South-seamen in preparing oil from the blubber of the Sea Elephants.

We manufactured saws out of the iron hoops, and the carpenter contrived several other tools, though none of them calculated to forward our work with much speed. We soon found too, from the supply of provisions we could obtain, that it was necessary we should divide; and five of us, including myself, Captain Veale, his brother, Jarvis Veale, John Soper, and I believe John Newbee, proceeded to the other island, to seek a livelihood there. We were provided with a share of the necessaries, among which was the piece of the broken pitch-pot, which had served for a frying pan, &c. We took also with us the bible which had belonged to one of the crew, leaving the other with our companions.

After our departure, the ten that were left proceeded to construct another house of stones and turf, as the wood used in the first was required for the building the vessel; and this dwelling, when it was finished, had at least the appearance of more comfort, for they formed three chimneys in it, but from some misconstruction they would not draw, and a hole, for the escape of the smoke, was obliged to be made in the gable end. After the new habitation was completed, the old one was pulled down, and the place where it stood cleared, as the most convenient spot for building our vessel, and they then set about it in good earnest.

It had been agreed, that when completed, five of our party, to be chosen by lot, should proceed to sea in her, in the *hope* either of meeting with some vessel, or of reaching some habitable part of the globe, and thereby be the means of rescuing the remainder. When it is

considered that these Islands are situated in the midst of the Southern Ocean, that we had neither compass, quadrant, or chart, it must certainly appear a *forlorn hope;* however, we determined to make the attempt, trusting to that Power which hitherto had so kindly watched over us, and who alone could be our guide in such a desperate voyage.

Six of our companions accompanied us in the boat to the other Island, and remained with us while we constructed ourselves a dwelling, and then, having collected all the spare timber, they left us to return to the building of the vessel.

The tripot which we found was now put in requisition for the manufacture of salt, which was effected by filling it with salt water, and boiling it till all the water was evaporated, when the salt remained at the bottom. This salt was required for curing Sea Elephant's tongues, which was intended to serve as a sea stock of provisions for the party who should sail in the vessel, when completed.

Being now settled in our new colony, at least for a time, and being somewhat more expert than at first in catering, we agreed to take it by turns to search for our food, always keeping the Sabbath as a day of rest, and devoted to reading the scriptures and other religious exercises.

Shortly after I had been on this island, the remnants of my suit of clothes, manufactured from my great coat, became totally unfit for use, notwithstanding all my care and patchwork, so I was obliged now to set to

to make some garments from the skins of pup Elephants and Seals, and although my tailoring might not have satisfied a lounger of Bond-street, it was at least a novel costume; and I can assure my readers, that it needed some contrivance; our mode of sewing I have before alluded to, and it was rather a tedious process; stay tape and buckram we dispensed with, and our stitching was not perhaps the most exquisite. For buttons we used pieces of wood, of about an inch long, tapered at each end, with a notch cut round the middle to hold the fastening, and in this way we prepared our wardrobes. My greatest difficulty was in providing for linen; I, however, attempted to act the seamstress, and made myself a shirt from the skins of young Seals, but the laborious exercise we underwent in travelling for food, causing profuse perspiration, and the skins not having undergone any preparation, they soon became rotten, so I did not again resume my *plain work*, but contented myself without any substitute for linen, and had none from that period till my arrival in Van Diemen's Land,

As one of our boats was ripped up to line the vessel, we had none with us on the other Island, so we had no opportunity of visiting our companions during the progress of their labour, and they were too much engaged in their several occupations, to be enabled to spend any time in visits of etiquette; we held no communication therefore with them during the period their work was in progress, and the time consequently hung very heavy upon us, at least those hours not devoted to the supply of our natural wants; and had we not had that most cheering of all resources, the Scriptures, despair would in all

damage, and should we be enabled to succeed in doing so, it would require many days to complete it. The ways of Providence, however, are wonderful, and past finding out, for when the greatest disasters befal us, then it is that the hand of the Almighty is stretched out to help and save us; and in the strength and wisdom of the Lord we are shown our own weakness and ignorance. Without tools, and with but very indifferent means, we toiled many days to render our boat sea-worthy, and about the 21st of the month, had so far effected our purpose, that we determined to return on the following day. About noon, however, while most of us were busily employed in preparing for our meal, one of our party who had strayed out on a high point of land near, came running towards us apparently in great agitation, and when he approached, for some time he could do nothing but gesticulate, excess of joy having completely deprived him of the power of utterance. Capt. Veale, who was with us, not comprehending his meaning, asked what the foolish fellow was at? and he having by this time a little recovered himself, told us that he had certainly seen a vessel pass round one of the points of the island, and named the direction she was steering. We had so often been deceived by the appearance of large birds sitting on the water, which we had mistaken for vessels at a distance, that we were slow to believe his story; he however affirmed it with so much earnestness, that, in accordance with his suggestion, it was agreed that one of our party should go with him, taking a direction across the island, so that they might, if possible, intercept the vessel, if there really was one

steering in the direction he had stated; and being supplied with a tinder-box, in order to make a fire, to attract the notice of the crew, should they gain sight of her, off they started.

The hours passed very slowly away during their absence, and when night approached, and they were not returned, a thousand conjectures were started to account for their stay. Some suggested, that having seen the vessel, they had got on board, and had left those remaining to their fate; others more charitably concluded, that being worn out in pursuing what was doubtless only a phantom of the old man's brain, had been unable to return from fatigue, but that morning would bring them back with bitter disappointment. Morning at length came, after a tedious night—not one of us had enjoyed what might be called repose—some had not closed their eyes, whilst the others who had caught a few minutes sleep, had been disturbed by fitful dreams, and awakened only to hear the sighings of disappointed hopes, and dire forebodings that we were doomed to drag out our existence without the least chance of a deliverance.

To return to our two companions who had gone in search of the vessel, they had indeed been fortunate enough to reach that part of the Island in which she was still in sight; and by finding the remains of a Sea Elephant, that had been recently killed, they ascertained that the crew had been on shore; they hastened to kindle a fire on a high point of land, to draw the attention of the ship's crew, and to their joy they soon discovered that their signal was perceived, as they saw a

boat put off from the vessel and make for the shore. Overjoyed they hastened with all speed to meet the boat, but as it neared, when close enough to perceive our companions distinctly, the boat's crew hesitated to approach the land, and indeed it was not without reason, for the appearance of our scouts was any thing but inviting, Dressed in shaggy fur skins, with caps of the same material, and beards of nearly two years' growth, it was not probable they should take them for civilised beings.

The two men observing that the men in the boat lay on their oars, hailed them, and soon convinced them that their fears were groundless. The boat's crew immediately rowed on shore, and our two companions returned with them to the vessel, which proved to be an American Schooner, called *The Philo,* Isaac Percival master, of Boston, on a sealing and trading voyage.

It being near sunset by the time they got on board, it was too late to send or make any communication to us on that evening, but on the following morning, January, 22, the Captain of the Schooner having been made acquainted with our history, sent his boat to fetch off the remaining ten. It being, however, eight miles from our residence, where our companions got on board, it took some time for the boat to reach the place, it was therefore past ten o'clock in the forenoon before she came in sight of us.

We had by this time almost given up all hopes of our expected deliverance, and had gone to a neighbouring Penguin rookery, to gather all the eggs we could collect,

to take over to the other island, as part of a sea stock for those on whom the lot should fall, to attempt our rescue in our new-built vessel.

Shortly after ten, a shout from one of our companions aroused our attention, and we soon perceived the American Schooner's boat coming round the point. Down went the eggs, some capered, some ran, some shouted, and all in one way or another, expressed an extravagance of joy; and three loud cheers from us, were quickly answered by those in the boat.

Scarcely a month during the year was it sufficiently smooth for a boat to land on the beach adjoining the rookery where we were collecting eggs, but at this time it was perfectly calm; and on the boat nearing the land, we all rushed into the water up to our middle, and taking hold of her on each side, run her up the sand, high and dry, crew and all.

Here I cannot help breaking off in my narrative, to remark on the providential nature of our succour. The damage done to our boat, had, as I have before remarked, caused us much distress, but now how different was our views of the accident; that which we had deemed the greatest evil that could have befallen us, had now proved the very means of our rescue from these desolate islands; and that which we looked upon as almost a death-blow to our hopes, had proved through Divine Providence the greatest blessing; for had our boat not been damaged, our return to the other island would have followed as a matter of course; and then, in all probability, we should never have seen the vessel that now proved the means of our deliver-

ance, and we might have continued to linger on an existence, lost to our native land, and mourned as dead by our relatives and friends. How vain then, and even sinful, are too frequently our murmurings at the Divine Will! How short-sighted and ignorant are our complaints when our weak purposings are frustrated. Where, then, is our boasted wisdom; where the exercise of those reasoning powers with which we are endowed. "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib," but we, in the plenitude of our self knowledge, and in the pride of our own sagacity, fail to distinguish the hand of our all powerful, all wise, and all merciful Lord; forgetting that we are his creatures, and under his protecting care, and that all things work together for good, to those who believe in Him.

To resume my story. In the Schooner's boat, besides our two companions, were the first officer or chief mate, and five of the crew of the Schooner; and this officer, on learning from us that it was the wish of all to leave the island, requested us to get together whatever things we wished to take with us; and which having done, he took us all in the boat, and returned with us to the vessel.

When on board the Captain treated us very kindly, and gave us all some refreshment, and this was the first time I had tasted bread for near two years. Being so long unused to such food, and partly perhaps from the effect of some spirits he also gave us, it made me so extremely ill, that I began to fear that I had only escaped from desolation to meet death; however, I soon recovered, and on the following day the Captain sent his

boat, accompanied by some of our companions, to the other island, to fetch off the other three that remained there. When they first saw the boat, they considered it was our boat returned with all hands to assist in the launch of the vessel, and this caused them considerable joy, for the long period the boat had been away had created many conjectures, not knowing how to account for its protracted stay; their joy, however, was much more increased, when they perceived that she was a stranger; and it arose to its full height, when they learnt that the Captain of the American had consented to take us all on board his ship. They soon collected together what Seal skins we had saved, and all the other materials we deemed necessary to take with us, and we all fifteen again met together on board the vessel, in good health, and I need scarcely add, in good spirits. Indeed our health had been generally good throughout the time we were on the islands, except occasionally, when from the oily nature of our food, our bowels became affected, and then a good dose of salt water pretty generally set us to rights again. On one occasion, however, Jarvis Veale was attacked with a cutaneous complaint, of a very peculiar nature. Red pimples first appeared on his skin, in small patches, and afterwards spread all over his body, causing him most excruciating pain. These pimples subsequently turned purple, afterwards lost their colour, and went off in a dry scurf. An application to the contents of our usual medicine chest, (*i. e.* salt water) was his resource, and by drinking a considerable quantity every other morning for about ten days, he quite recovered. I was next attacked with a similar complaint, and it was

feared that it was contagious, and would spread through all hands. I resorted to the same remedy as Veale, and with similar success, and whether it was really contagious or not I will leave to be disputed by the doctors, and if they disagree, why let them, I will not pretend to decide the controversy. I had made Veale's complainings a source of amusement before I was myself attacked; but he had his laugh in turn, for a more painful visitation I never experienced; indeed the pain caused by the eruption was almost unbearable, though apparently it was little more than a trifling rash.

I did not go on shore to see the vessel our companions had built, so can only speak of her from the description given me by those who had been engaged on the work, and who reported her as being a very tidy craft, taking into account the limited means they could command for her building and fitting; and it was with some regret that they left her on the stocks. Should it however happen that any other unfortunate crew, like ourselves, should be thrown on this desolate spot, it will, while in existence, serve as a memento of our industry and perseverance, and perhaps inspire them with a similar spirit.

On the day following that on which we embarked on board the vessel, Capt. Perceval made up his mind to visit the islands of Amsterdam and St. Paul, in the Indian Ocean, and which are about 1100 miles to the North East of the Crozets.

The day of departure now arrived, and after remaining on these islands one year, ten months, and five days, we bade them adieu,—shall I say with great joy? cer-

tainly; and yet I felt a mixture of regret. Whether it arose from the perverseness of my nature, or from any other cause, I must leave to those more capable of tracing the workings of human feelings, I can only say so it was. We all, however, felt the pleasures of hope, and already, in anticipation, we were enjoying a meeting with our friends and relatives, though to some of us those hopes were never realised, and to others, among them myself, many years elapsed before we again visited the land of our fathers, or the place of our birth.

The intention of the American Captain, in going to the islands I have named, was to procure Seal-skins and fish, the latter being extremely plenty around their shores, and the Seals were also supposed to be numerous. He solicited us to assist him in sealing and fishing, and then promised that he would take us to the Isle of France, to which we readily agreed.

We arrived off these Islands on the 3rd. of February, and in the usual manner commenced the business of sealing and fishing; and our endeavours here for the American Captain were much more successful than our labours at the Crozets, the Seals being much more plentiful, and the coast abounding with fish; and finding it was likely to repay him for his trouble and delay, he continued at St. Paul's and at Amsterdam until the 1st of April, which was a month longer than the time he had named as his intended stay; we however continued to labour for him very assiduously, and in this period had collected about 5000 Seal-skins, and 300 quintals of fish.

In the latter end of March, Soper and Newbee expressed a desire to remain on one of the islands, to seal and fish for themselves, and to take the chance of any other vessel that might touch there, those islands being situated in the direct track of all ships going from the Cape of Good Hope to New South Wales, or Van Diemen's Land. To this the Captain agreed, with the promise that they would sign a document, stating that it was by their own desire they were so left, and they were in consequence left on the island of Amsterdam, in which there is a bar harbour and convenient landing.

This Island contains an immense crater of a volcano, and in the neighbourhood of this crater there were several fresh water springs continually boiling, in which any food requiring to be dressed might be cooked with very little trouble. The soil in this island was good, there were however no trees, but wild hogs in great plenty.

The Captain of the Schooner having taken on board a supply of water at Amsterdam, for his voyage to the Isle of France, set sail on the 25th of March, for the Island of St. Paul, where we arrived on the following day, and the vessel remained off this Island till the 1st of April, on which day a very serious quarrel took place between our Mate, Mazora, and the Captain of the Schooner, in consequence of the former having complained of the American Captain's conduct, in not providing us with any clothing, notwithstanding we had laboured so assiduously for him, adding a threat that he would report him to the authorities at the Isle of France on our arrival. This being stated to the Captain

of the Schooner, he declared that Mazora should not remain in his vessel, and ordered him to be put on shore on the Island of St Paul. This caused a great sensation in the ship, and words arose so high, that I almost feared that a mutiny by our hands would have been the consequence, and as we were the larger number, the result to the American's crew might have proved serious, and it might also have placed us ultimately in an awkward predicament; it ended however in nine of us declaring, that if the Captain of the Schooner would not alter his determination, we would accompany Mazora on shore, and remain with him on the Island; for having suffered so long together, we were resolved not to leave him to pine in solitude alone, or perhaps to perish without a companion or a friend. These Islands too, as I have before stated, being in the direct course of numerous vessels, there was little doubt of our being taken off by some other ship, at no very distant period. The Captain kept his word and we kept ours, and ten of us went on shore again to cope with the difficulties and privations which such a situation presented, and three only went off in the Schooner. These three were Captain Veale, his brother Jarvis Veale, and Petherbridge. The American Captain gave us a cask of bread and some other necessaries.

The resolution we had taken may appear surprising to my readers, but it will be recollected, that a little delay was the only privation we were likely to feel, as we had not procured any great addition to our comforts. We had not received even a supply of clothes, had laboured unceasingly since we had reached those islands, and our

only reward appeared to be a passage to a land of strangers, where, when arrived, we should be in complete destitution. On the other hand, the Seals being according to anticipation, rather plentiful here, by remaining for some time it was probable we should procure a quantity of skins sufficient to pay for a passage to New South Wales or to the Cape of Good Hope, and most likely sufficient also to provide us with necessaries when we arrived at either of these places.

We found a house built to our hands, by persons who had before been on this Island killing Seals, and it was in tolerable condition—though not perhaps what would be called in tenantable repair by a lessee in England; but as we had not to pay either rent, or taxes, we did not consider it requisite to find much fault.—On this Island there was abundance of wood, although on the Island of Amsterdam there was not a tree, so that we stood in no want of fuel. The wild Hogs were numerous, and these, with the chance of fish and birds, bid fair to keep us from want. The climate too was far more favourable than at the Crozets, there being little or no winter at St. Pauls and Amsterdam.

The number of Seals we found, by no means answered our expectations, and we were subjected to a very great annoyance from innumerable quantities of mice. I began to think we were in the country where Whittington sent his cat, and was about to count the chance of profit that might arise from a cargo of the feline race being sent here, but I soon found that there were no princely inhabitants to reward such a venture.

The mornings during the time we were on this island were cold, and the mice would then be laying in heaps in a dormant state, apparently dead, but as soon as the rays of the sun reached them, they would as it were swarm into life; and although we endeavoured to shrink them, by destroying immense quantities, yet we could observe no apparent diminution of their numbers. These animals rendered our stay here by no means comfortable, and we began to think we had made "April fools" of ourselves by determining, on "All Fools Day," to remain. We could neither keep our clothes, our provisions, or our Seal skins out of their reach, and we were even afraid of being attacked ourselves in our sleep, for the warmth and shelter afforded by our habitation was a great inducement for them to visit us, particularly at night.

One very disagreeable annoyance we experienced from these *petit* intruders was, that we frequently found them in our food; for as our house was thatched with the long grass, and our fire place in the middle, while running about the thatch they would occasionally fall into our cookery, and by no means improved our soup. There were fowls on this island much resembling those common in England, but we found them extremely shy, and having no fire arms or ammunition, we could only catch one now and then by stratagem; but it was very cheering to us to hear the cocks crow in the morning, as it associated in our minds the ideas of our native land.

We caught five Hogs and kept them alive in a cave adjoining our dwelling, feeding them on the Mice we were able to heap together and kill while they lay dormant;

and those Hogs we kept as a sort of reserve stock, either for our own use, or to take with us in case of meeting a vessel to give us a passage.

We were obliged to use some address to take those Hogs, we had first to kill a Seal, and having skinned it, leave the body in their track; several of them would soon get round it, and eagerly commence eating the carcase, and while thus employed, one of us would approach quietly behind them, and having seized one by the leg, hold it on till our companions in waiting came up and either secured or dispatched it.

There were immense numbers of Craw-fish around this Island, and by tying a piece of pork to a line, and throwing it into the sea, we could catch any quantity we desired, as they would attach themselves to it in numbers, and we had only to pull them up. We did not often make use of them, as the American Captain had provided us with a fishing line and hooks, and this gave us an opportunity of always procuring a supply of preferable fish.

We discovered on the island two goats, male and female, with two kids; and those we considered had been left by the previous occupants of our house.

Our bread lasted us only till the 12th of May, and we were then obliged again to live solely on animal food, and fish.

We saw several vessels pass the Island, and made signals to them, but they either did not see them, or the wind was too boisterous for them to land; the hope of deliverance thus frequently raised, doubtless caused us to

feel much more anxious for the means of leaving this Island than we had even felt at the Crozets.

I ought to mention that here also we continued our Bible Reading, and other religious exercises, (having with us the Bible presented by Captain Cox,) and that it was still the harbinger of peace to us; the other Bible we left with our two companions on the island of Amsterdam, and doubtless with equal temporal benefit, during their short existence, and we may hope to their eternal happiness, for their lives were cruelly sacrificed, as will hereafter be stated.

On the 3rd of June, at day-break as seven of us were laying in our hut, (three of our number being out on a sealing party for a few days) and were expressing our wish to remove from the Island, being heartily tired of our semi-savage life, one, who lay opposite the door, and facing the sea, started up saying he perceived a vessel in the offing, when we all immediately arose, and ran out, and indeed saw a vessel, but she was at a considerable distance from us; we however kindled a large fire, and at length, to our joy, perceived that she was nearing the land. As the wind was blowing hard, and rather off the land, she could not approach that day; but on the following morning, it proving very fine, she approached the rocks as near as possible, but had no boat to send ashore to us. They were however near enough for us to hail them, and we learnt that she was from the Cape of Good Hope, and bound to Van Diemen's Land. We now set to to construct a raft of spars, and in a short time (our will going hand in hand with our work) we soon made

one sufficiently strong for two of us to go off on. This work occupied so much of the day, that we could not take any further measures that night; but on the following morning, the master of the Sloop, for such she proved to be, came on shore, and we then learnt that she was a tender to the *King George* whaler, which latter vessel was commanded by Mr. Charles Bryant, and that she had parted from the *King George* on their passage from the Cape. The Sloop was commanded by Mr. Anderson, who was first Officer of the *King George*, and he informed us it had been previously agreed, that should they lose sight of each other, they were to steer for the islands of Amsterdam and St. Paul, and there again meet; that in acquiescence to this agreement, they had been at Amsterdam, but not finding the *King George* there, had come over to St. Paul's, but still without finding her.

While at Amsterdam, 3 days previous *i. e.* June 22nd they had had communication with our two companions, Soper and Newbee, they having come off to the Sloop, in a kind of boat they had formed by nailing a few boards together, and Soper having expressed a strong desire to leave the Island, being in anticipation of some property left him by his Grandmother at Dartmouth, the commander of the Sloop had agreed to take him. As they had however procured a number of skins, and had 10 pigs, Newbee would persist in remaining, and Soper, notwithstanding his hopes, would not let him remain alone. This resolve, alas! proved fatal for both, for they had not proceeded very far, when, in crossing the bar, their frail boat was swamped, and they were both left to the mercy of the waves. There was at this time

another vessel laying within hail, and Mr. Anderson repeatedly called to them to send their boat to the rescue of the two poor fellows, who were for some time struggling for life and imploring assistance. To the eternal disgrace however of the commander, he replied that his boats had cost him too much to risk them, and with an oath declared that they should not stir an inch, although at the same time they were fishing near, and our two unfortunate companions soon sank to rise no more.

In accordance to my resolve, when I commenced these pages, I forbear to give the name of this inhuman monster, for little less could he be, who would coolly witness the death struggles of two fellow-creatures, and refuse them that assistance which was at his immediate command; yet such was the account given us by Mr. Anderson; and the benevolence and kindness we afterwards experienced from him, is a full voucher for the truth of the information.

Mr. Anderson, from the state of his provisions, could not take more than three of us, and he proposed that we should cast lots for the chance, and this was done by the seven who were present, the others not having returned. Myself, William Hooper, and John Walters, drew the prizes, and we immediately prepared to go on board, taking with us our share of the Seal skins collected, three out of the five pigs, what water Mr. Anderson could stow, and as much fire wood as he thought necessary. We then bade our companions a farewel, and set sail. This was on the evening of the 5th of June.

The crew of the Sloop consisted of the commander, Mr. Anderson, and seven men, and with us three made eleven. Mr. Anderson therefore put himself to great inconvenience even to take three, more particularly as our voyage turned out extremely boisterous, and also as it took us thirty-six days before we reached the river Derwent.

Ten days before our arrival in the river, our fuel was entirely spent, and during the remainder of the time, what animal food we made use of, we were obliged to eat raw, and our provisions and water also became very short, so that we were all obliged to be put on short allowance, a 4lb piece of pork being divided among the eleven daily, and three days before our arrival we had only a small quantity of bread-dust remaining, which was also allowanced out amongst us very sparingly; added to this, the scurvy broke out among us; I was myself so ill in it, that although I was pressed with hunger to a great degree, I could not venture on the raw salt pork.

To our great joy, on the 7th of July, we made the western coast of Van Diemen's Land, but it was not until the 11th, at day-light in the morning, that we entered the river Derwent, and were boarded by Mr. James Kelly, the Pilot, who, by ten in the forenoon, brought us to an anchor in Sulivans' Cove, Hobart Town.

It was a matter of great astonishment to the inhabitants of Hobart Town, how, in such a small craft, and with such a protracted and boisterous voyage, we ever arrived safe, so small a vessel never before having been

known to make such a trip; but the never failing hand of the Almighty was over us, and nothing is impossible with him.

On our arrival, Dr. Edward Foord Brombley, took us to his house, and treated us with great humanity, paying us every attention our weakness from the scurvy required, and in all other respects acting the Good Samaritan. Up to our arrival in Hobart Town, we had nothing to cover us but our Seal-skin clothes, and our appearance attracted considerable curiosity.

The King George whaler, to which the Sloop Success was a tender, did not arrive until ten days after us, and Captain Bryant was much astonished at finding the Sloop so long there before him. He also had had a very boisterous passage, had shipped many heavy seas, and his vessel was in a very leaky condition when she reached Hobart Town; whilst the Sloop had floated over the sea like a cork, and kept perfectly dry.

Mr. Anderson being the only person of the crew who knew navigation, I assisted him in keeping the ship's way, and for which service, though doubly paid by his kindness, he expressed his warm acknowledgments.

Our Seal skins were purchased of us, or rather disposed of, by a person to whom we were introduced, and who considered us well paid, at about half the money he made of them, pocketing about £30 by the transaction, but here again I shall throw a veil over the page, and where I cannot praise, I forbear to censure.

The day after our arrival in Hobart Town, the *Elizabeth*, Captain Dacres, arrived from England, and

on board of her Mr. Brooks, one of the owners of the Princess of Wales, the vessel in which we sailed from England, and in which we were cast away; Dr. Brombley, with his usual hospitality, had invited the Captain and Mr. Brooks to dine with him, and in the course of the evening's conversation, Mr. Brooks mentioned, that he had, between two and three years before, lost a vessel in the South Seas; the coincidence immediately struck Dr. Brombley, and he said that he really believed he had, at that time, some of the crew of the indentical vessel under his roof.

We were retired to rest, but on the following morning, Mr. Brooks again called, and soon convinced himself that Dr. Brombley's conjecture was correct. Mr. B. was not more astonished than pleased, at thus meeting so unexpectedly those whom he had so long considered lost, more particularly as it afforded him an opportunity of proving the loss of the vessel, and thereby recovering the insurance, both on her and her cargo.

We gave him a full and correct narrative of all that had befallen us, and on the Monday following, that day being Saturday, we accompanied him to the office of A. W. H. Humphrey Esq., who was then the Chief Police Magistrate, and swore to the protest of the loss of the Princess of Wales.

Dr. Brombley set on foot a subscription for us, heading it with his own name for One Pound, to which Mr. Brooks added two more, and Capt. Dacre 30 shillings; but only two pounds besides these sums were raised for us.

This want of charity in the gentlemen of Hobart Town, I should have passed over, but the contrast afforded by those I have named, in justice demanded its notice; it is also just that I should add, from my subsequent knowledge, that a very great improvement in this respect has taken place since that period; and also in justice, I must further add, that that improvement owes its advance, in a great measure, to a gentleman whose name will ever stand high in that colony, as the promoter of every benevolent and praiseworthy institution, I mean His Excellency, Colonel George Arthur; and I feel proud at being thus able to bear my humble testimony to his universally acknowledged worth.

Captain Dacre very kindly offered us all berths on board his ship, but John Walters only went with him, having a wife in London, and feeling anxious to return.

Poor Walters I afterwards met in Van Diemen's Land, on his return thither, as Boatswain on board the *Elizabeth*, Captain Collins, and learnt from him, that on his arrival in London, and going to meet his wife, he found her married to another, so he gave up his prior claim, and again set sail, considering the ocean, after all the tricks it had played him, a less fickle mistress, than, to say the least, his somewhat impatient rib. In justice however to Mrs. Walters (for I am sure it would be most ungallant for me to throw a shadow of undeserved blame on the fair sex, when I have avoided casting just censure on the lords of the creation) I must state that she did not take this step without advising with the owners of, and others connected with, the Princess of Wales, nor until

she considered herself fully assured of the vessel and all her crew being lost. Walters, and Spesinick, the Italian, who had married at Rotherhithe, were the only married men who went out in our unfortunate vessel.

Myself and Hooper remained at Dr. Brombley's till the latter end of August, when Hooper shipped himself as second officer on board the brig Thalia, Captain Hazard, on a whaling voyage; and both Hooper and Captain Hazard wished much for me also to join the ship, but I preferred remaining in Van Diemen's Land.

It was now necessary that I should resolve on some employ, and about the middle of September, being perfectly recovered from the attack of scurvy, I hired a boat from Mr. W. A. Bethune, of about four tons burthen, and commenced trading in fire-wood, which I used to fetch from a distance up the river, and dispose of at Hobart Town. I gave one pound a week for the loan of this boat, but finding my profits not sufficient to cover my expences and afford me a decent living, I gave her up, and hired myself to ply in a boat belonging to a man named Patterson, who was employed principally in conveying wheat and other produce of the settlers on the Derwent to Hobart Town.

While in this man's employ, and landing a hogshead of earthenware at Herdsman's Cove, and the two men who were assisting me being intoxicated, I being in the boat below, they let the hogshead slip, and falling, it struck me a most violent blow in the face, disfiguring me very much; and there being no surgeon nearer than Hobart Town, I could procure no medical assistance to

stop the bleeding, and it was feared that I should have bled to death. This accident confined me many days, but with the help of a good constitution, and tolerably good spirits, I was soon enabled to resume my labour.

About nine miles up the river, are situated Roseneath and Compton Ferries, the former the property of Mr. James Austen, and the latter the property of Mr. John Earle, and as we occasionally stopped at those Ferries to await the turn of the tides, I became acquainted with these gentlemen, which proved of some service to me, for in the October following, Mr. Earle hired me at fifteen shillings per week, and my board and lodging, to ply in his boats, he having, as I was vain enough to believe, observed in me an attention to business that pleased him.

The large boats used on those Ferries are of a peculiar make, they have flat bottoms and flat decks, somewhat after the manner of what are in this country termed Floating Bridges, being railed on each side to keep in the cattle. Great numbers of carts, sheep, bullocks, &c. having to cross, and the cattle being very wild, much care and attention is required, on the one hand to prevent the cattle from leaping overboard, and on the other hand to prevent their running all on one side of the boat, and thereby putting it in danger of being capsized.

Mr. Earle had a horse boat and a small boat, as also had Mr. Austen, and the large boat, called by us a punt, was considered the joint property of both, though, in point of fact, it belonged to Mr. Earle.

This punt was capable of conveying 30 head of cattle,

or 200 sheep, or two carts and 16 oxen, across at a time, and during spring tides, or land floods, the currents ran so strong, that great labour was required to work those boats, and when the wind was high, without great care, the passage was frequently dangerous, the river being here three quarters of a mile across.

It sometimes happened on those occasions, that our punt broke adrift, and we had then much labour and trouble to track it up the river again, being frequently obliged to wade for considerable distances up to our middle in water.

Compton Ferry was on the interior side of the river, and Roseneath on the Hobart Town side, and, as the settlers increased at Hobart Town and neighbourhood, the demand for cattle and other produce of the interior became greater, and in consequence Mr. Austen determined to build a much larger punt, which he effected at an expence of about £500. This vessel, for such she might be called, would carry 5 loaded carts with their teams, or 100 head of cattle, or a proportionate quantity of other produce, and proved very serviceable.

The punts were towed across by the smaller boats, one hand being left on board to keep the cattle in good trim, and prevent accidents.

Both Mr. Austen and Mr. Earle were men of respectability, and each kept a clerk to superintend their different interests. There was also an inn on each side, with good accommodation, that on Mr. Austen's, or the Hobart Town side, however, was the most advantageous, as numerous parties frequently came up on pleasure from

Hobart Town, it laying near the direct road from Hobart Town to New Norfolk; but the Compton or opposite Ferry was the most profitable, from the number of cattle coming down for slaughter.

Great good feeling existed between these gentlemen, each helping the other with the greatest alacrity, and although Mr. Austen had been at so great an outlay, for the large punt, it was always at the service of either side of the river.

I was thus thrown in contact with both Mr. Austen and Mr. Earle continually, and by care and assiduity, I soon made friends of both, and not only did this add much to my comfort and happiness, but it paved the way to my advancement. Both these gentlemen were from Boltonsbury, near Yeovil, in Somersetshire, and I being also from the West of England, this doubtless influenced them in my favour.

In August, 1824, I unfortunately had some disagreement with Mr. Earle, and left him in consequence; and I again went into the service of Patterson. I was partly induced to this step, from his owing me some arrears of wages, which I thus hoped to obtain, but it proved a futile hope.

I had not been with him above a month, when going to Hobart Town, on Thursday, the 30th of September, I was taken into custody as a runaway sailor from the King George whaler, a reward of two pounds each having been offered for the apprehension of several of the crew of that ship, who had deserted from her while she was lying in the harbour. I thought at first, this accu-

sation was occasioned by my reaching Hobart Town in the Tender belonging to that vessel, and this no doubt served as a colour to the charge; but I afterwards discovered that it was done at the instigation, and on the information of an Irish sailor, for the purpose of filling my situation in Patterson's boat.

As I had now been in Van Diemen's Land only fourteen months, and had been away from Hobart Town during the larger part of that period, I was not at all acquainted with the laws and regulations of the town, and when apprehended, I knew not how to act, for my own declarations of innocence availed me nothing, and the magistrates being engaged in licensing boats, I was given in charge to the under turnkey, and shut up in gaol with nineteen other prisoners, comprising some of the worst characters of the place, many of them covered with filth and vermin.

Amid all my trials, none affected me more than this, having ever endeavoured to act so as to obtain a good reputation, and relying on that only, as the means of advancing myself in life. Here I was kept for four days, but I avoided, as much as possible, either communication or contact, with any of the miserable objects around me, except with a Scotch settler, who was put in for some petty offence, and who showed me some kindness, by lending me a great coat at night.

The torment of mind I suffered in this place, was inconceivable, and strongly impressed on me the necessity of that classification of prisoners which has been so wisely instituted in England, and also the summary

method of immediately bringing persons before a magistrate, before sending them to gaol.

On the first day of my confinement, I wrote to Doctor Brombley, but he happened unfortunately to be ill in bed, and I having omitted to state that I was one of those who had been brought to Van Diemen's Land, by the tender of the King George whaler, he forgot my name.

Immediately on his being able to come down stairs, however, on the Sunday morning following, he made enquiry among his domestics, if they recollected my name, and on being informed that I was one of the unfortunate men who had been so long on the desolate island, and who had been sheltered under his roof, he sent for the Under-gaoler to come to him immediately, and ordered him to release me on his, Dr. Brombley's, responsibility. This, however, the Under-gaoler objected to do, until he went to Mr. Humphery's, who was then the Chief Police Magistrate, and on his order I was liberated, but not until the Under-goaler demanded 3s. 6d. as gaol fees.

Feeling that this was an imposition, and determined not quietly to put up with such a piece of injustice, I returned to Herdsman's cove, and having put myself in what sailors would call sailing trim, came back again to Hobart Town.

My first step was to wait on Dr. Brombley, and thank him for his kind interference, and then having communicated to him the imposition that had been practised on me, he recommended me to state the case to Mr. Gillebrand, then his Majesty's Attorney-General at Van Diemen's Land. This gentleman treated me with great

politeness, and told me I should first go to Mr. Humphery, the police magistrate, and ask him if he had any charge against me, and that if he had none, I was to return to him, and he would see justice done me. I accordingly waited on Mr. Humphery, and on that gentleman's hearing the particulars, he told me if I would call on him on the following morning, at eleven, he would enquire into the case. I waited on him accordingly. At the door I met the Under-goaler, who used a great deal of idle talk to induce me to forego my complaint, but I persisted in seeing Mr. Humphery, had the Under-goaler and Constable severely reprimanded, and recovered the fees.

It may readily be supposed, that, after such a loss of time, I was not much of a gainer by persisting in the course I did, but yet, knowing that publicity would be caused by it, and feeling also, that I should thereby be freed from every imputation, I did not begrudge the trouble it had occasioned me.

I was told that I had good ground of action for false imprisonment, but as I, like most sailors, have no very high opinion of Lawyers, who, begging their pardon, we commonly denominate *Land-sharks*, I thought it wiser to stay further proceedings, as I had gone quite far enough to save my reputation, and regain my money, and he who escapes from law with that, may think himself very well off.

On returning to my employ, I found the Irishman who had laid the charge against me, snug in my berth with Mr. Patterson, and on my making the latter acquainted

with his conduct, he was politely requested to leave his quarters. I returned to the same employ, and continued in it till the November following; when, finding that my arrears with Patterson were increasing rather than decreasing, I left him, and went two voyages in a sloop which traded up the Derwent as far as Pitwater, which is about 16 miles from Hobart Town by land, but, taking the windings of the river, the distance is about 50 miles. The sloop was then laid up.

I next went into the employ of a Mr. Campbell, who kept the Ferry between Hobart Town and Kangaroo Point.

The passage at this Ferry is a very dangerous one, and is carried on in sailing boats. From the negligence and drunkenness of the Ferry-men, many lives had been lost, the squalls coming on very suddenly, and the wind frequently blowing very strong. There was also a considerable opposition here, seven different persons having boats in this employ. My wages here was only 10s. per week, with board and lodgings, which is about the usual amount paid to labourers.

The boat I plied in had a short time before I went in her, been upset, and the two boatmen and a passenger drowned. This boat had therefore a bad name, being denominated the Drowning Boat. Not a female passenger could I get to trust herself to my care, on account of this cognomen; so I set myself to work to overcome the prejudice, and though I had so long been deprived of female society, and was consequently rather an ignoramus in the art of pleasing, yet, I contrived at last to win them

over, and not only so, but I strove so hard to give satisfaction, by extra care, that I at length became somewhat of a favourite among the more timid sex; and I feel confident few things will conduce more to a man's thriving, than having the good wishes of the fair.

I continued in this employ till April, 1825, when I hired a boat on my own account, and again went what is termed a wooding; that is, as I have before stated, fetching wood from up the river, for the use of the inhabitants of Hobart Town. On application I had assigned to me a convict named Edward Moore, and with his assistance I continued trading with this boat till the August following.

During this month, in going one of my trips, I stopped for the night about half a mile below Anagan Point, and here there was a station, where several convicts were employed in preparing wood for the government service. My boat lay about thirty yards from the hut, which was situated close to the shore. I permitted my assistant to go on shore to sleep, but I remained myself in the boat, and about one o'clock I was awakened by an attack from a thief, who had swam off, and getting on board without my hearing him, now threatened my life if I stirred, or made the least resistance. Feeling there was little to expect from the tender mercy of a Bush-ranger, for such he was, I grappled with him, and a severe struggle we had, I at the same time calling as loud as I could, in order to alarm my man on shore, which I at length did—but not before the robber had attempted to stab me. In the attempt, he fortunately

dropt his knife, and my boat being at the time laden with potatoes, covered with straw, it fell among the latter; and he tried in vain to recover it. Finding that I had awakened the men on shore, and that he was now likely to get the worst of it, he again leapt overboard, and tried to escape by swimming, but my man seized him on his landing, and secured him. On my going on shore, he begged very hard to be suffered to escape, vowing that he had no intention of hurting me. I hesitated for a considerable time, but knowing that I was surrounded by convicts, and that there exists sometimes a strong fellow-feeling among them, I deemed it advisable, there being no civil power within some distance, to make a virtue of necessity, and therefore let the fellow go. I found his knife the next day among the straw, and a formidable weapon it was—and had he not dropt it, most likely my life would have been sacrificed.

Here again had I fresh cause for thankfulness to that Almighty Being, who had in so many instances preserved me, and in this instance in such imminent danger, for whilst asleep and unarmed, I was attacked by a man, who, made desperate by his being an outlaw from society, his own existence therefore at stake, plunder in expectation, and my life the only obstacle, was ripe for the most dreadful exigency; and what but an over-ruling Providence could have preserved me?

I shortly after this met Mr. Earle, my old employer. He very kindly enquired after my welfare, and after some further conversation, offered to let me a much

larger boat, on very advantageous terms, and with an assurance of plenty of employment for her. This boat burthened 6 tons, and the proposals he held out to me were so liberal, that I immediately accepted his offer, and from this time found him a sincere friend, anxious at all times to push me forward, and assisting me in every way he could.

My principal employ in this boat, was in conveying wood and Black Wattle bark, (known in England by the name of Marmosa bark,) from Mr. Earle's farm to Hobart Town, and freighting back with whatever I could procure.

I had only been one fortnight in my new boat, when my bright hopes received a check, for it being generally believed that by far the largest portion of the Bush-rangers were on the Hobart Town side of the river, where their attacks on property and individuals had become very daring, it was determined to make a strong endeavour to repress them, all the inhabitants rising *en masse* for that purpose; and, as a necessary step, an embargo was laid on all the boats in the river, to prevent their being made use of by the Bush-rangers, in effecting their escape into the interior.

As my boat was thus rendered useless to me, I consulted with Mr. Earle, and he told me if I would employ myself in stripping bark on his farm till I could again resume the boat, he would give me 10s. per ton; and the offer was made in such friendly guise, that, although it was an occupation I was not at all versed in, I accepted his proposal.

While thus employed, it was mentioned to me, that Mr. Earle had, in naming me, been heard to express himself very warmly in my favour, and that he had some intention of offering me the Ferry, if I would undertake it. I could scarcely believe the suggestion, but on the following day Mr. Earle himself proposed it to me.

This was a most unexpected offer, as it was a concern of considerable magnitude, at least for me; it was not however to be slighted, for the advantages it offered, if I could get it at a reasonable rate, were very great, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but as also establishing me on a much more respectable footing than my means or my industry had hitherto enabled me to take.

Mr. Earle first proposed my taking it at the rate of £1 per day; to this I objected, observing that if I took it I should like to have it by the year, I ultimately agreed to take it at a rent of £250 per annum, and entered on it the next day. This was in November, and in December I had a regular agreement drawn up between us.

When I first entered on this concern the embargo was still on, and what was a damp to my prospects in the boat was a source of much profit to me here; for all persons crossing were obliged to come to the Ferries, and a very large increase of business was the consequence. I was my own clerk, superintendant and ferry-man, and I used every means which industry suggested to make the most of my undertaking, for my outgoings in rent and wages were between 4 and £500 per annum.

About two miles above the Ferry I rented, there was another called Cove and Stony Point Ferry; but to come

to this Ferry it was requisite to cross a creek over which there was a bridge, and a flood having carried the bridge away, I had a very great influx of passengers in consequence, and this also added largely to my profits.

Mr. Austen still carried on the opposite side of the Ferry, and gave his men orders to render me every assistance in their power, so that my concern went on very smoothly, and netted me a very good income.

In April, 1826, Mr. Earle determined to retire from business, and offered to let me the Inn, an estate of 2500 acres, and the Ferry; this, however, I considered to be more than I could manage, so I declined his offer, thanking him at the same time for his kind preference.

The whole concern was taken by a Mr. Wm. Johnson, a settler, but with the proviso that I was to retain the Ferry, paying Mr. Johnson the rent instead of Mr. Earle. I then purchased of Mr. Earle his large boat, for which I gave him £50; and Mr. E. having settled all the business, both to his own satisfaction and mine, he retired to a residence named Green Ponds.

I have stated that Mr. Austen, on the opposite Ferry, rendered me all the assistance in his power, and without such assistance I should not have been enabled to go on so well; as besides the large punt I have mentioned, he had built two new horse boats, and two small boats, and the use of all those were most liberally granted me by Mr. Austen.

Mr. Johnson had brought with him a superintendant to his farm named Wheavel, and this person, seeing that I was making a good concern of it, endeavoured to

obtain the Ferry for himself, and to this end, offered a much higher rental. Finding how matters stood, I gave it up, and Mr. Wheavel entered on the concern, on the 21st of August.

Mr. Austen, however, was by no means pleased with the change, and refused him any of the accommodation he had so liberally granted me, and the consequence was, that in six weeks Mr. Wheavel was obliged to give it up.

I had considerable difficulty in collecting my debts, and was obliged to resort to the Court of Requests for many of them. I found, however, every assistance in the commissioner, Joseph Hone, Esq. whose zeal and equitable decisions have rendered him universally respected in the colony. This occasioned me much loss of time; but in October I commenced trading in my own boat up the river, and in the following month, November, I was applied to by a Mr. Alwright, who held the lease of Cove Point Ferry, to take it of him. As I could not agree upon terms, it passed on till January, 1827, when he again sent for me, and I then agreed to take it by the month, at the rate of £180 per annum. This Ferry was the property of the children of a Mr. and Mrs. Morris, deceased, and was held in trust for them by Mr. Humphery, the chief police magistrate, and his chief clerk, Mr. Boyd.

I had at this Ferry one large punt, capable of carrying 4 loaded carts and their teams, &c. or animals in proportion, one horse boat, and a small boat. The opposite Ferry, called Stony Point, was in possession of a Mr. M'Mahon, and I went on with him very comfortably, as we

Mr. Johnson, who took the Compton Ferry, with the estate, inn, &c. had made several applications to me to take the Ferry again of him, but so much disagreement had taken place between him and Mr. Austen, that the latter had vowed solemnly that not one of his boats should ever assist at Compton Ferry, let who might take it, I therefore declined the offer, not being willing to be placed in such a situation with my former friend; considering also, that the want of Mr. Austen's friendship had been the means of Mr. Johnson's not doing well.

The lease of Cove Point Ferry, Inn and Farm, being expired, it was advertised for letting by tender, and taken by a Mr. Joseph Howell; this was in Sept. 1827. Not knowing how to manage the Ferry concern, Mr. Howell offered it to me, and I now became the renter of it, from him, for £180 a year.

Before Mr. Alwright left I bought four hundred weight of Wool of him, for which I gave him £4, and sold it again to Mr. Veale, who had returned to Hobart Town in the ship *Lang*, Capt. Lusk, of which Mr. V. was first officer. I mention this circumstance to illustrate the price of this kind of produce at that period. It has since I believe become a much more valuable commodity.

About March, 1828, Mr. Johnson pressed me very much to return and take Compton Ferry, and Mr. Howell now wishing to carry on the Cove Point Ferry himself, I waited on Mr. Austen, to ascertain how he would act in case I took it; but he would not go from his word.—As a means, however, of enabling me to take it, he offered me his Ferry of Roseneath also, at a rent

of £200 a year. For Mr. Johnson's Ferry I now agreed to give £208 a year, so I had now both sides in my own hands; and Mr. Austen's part I took for a term of three years.

I now applied to the government authorities, and obtained four men, and their rations; as a set-off to which, I was to convey all government property, and also all officers, either civil or military, across free of expence.

Poor Johnson became at last so involved that Mr. Earle was obliged to distrain for his rent, and his property was sold for the demand. This caused a melancholy to take possession of his mind, and in a fit of despair he shot himself in his bed-room. This fatal act was committed by him on the 24th July, 1828.

I had now to pay my rent to Mr. Earle; in justice to whom I must add, that he had behaved with great generosity to Johnson; for on his meeting with an accident, by the sinking of one of his boats, he gave him up £50 of his rent, and in other respects behaved very kindly to him.

In October, 1828, I was crossing the Ferry with my punt, having on board twenty-five head of horned cattle, and the weather being boisterous, I myself undertook to manage the animals, so as to keep them in trim, while my men towed in the small boat—but when about half way across, the cattle took it into their head to run all on one side, and this being to leeward, their weight, added to the force of the wind, capsized my punt, and drowned twelve head of the cattle. I had a very narrow escape

myself; I had fortunately, however, a small boat tied to the stern of the punt, and seeing that nothing I could do could prevent her going over, I jumped into it, and within a second afterwards she turned bottom upwards. The other thirteen head of cattle swam ashore. This was one of the most severe losses I met with, for rather than I would be considered as not acting equitably, I made up the entire amount to the owner, being £32 10s. after making some allowance for the skins. The bullocks were the property of a Mr. Hutton, a very respectable butcher, a native of Scotland, who had sometime settled in Van Diemen's Land. He was so satisfied with my conduct in this affair, that he took every occasion to speak of it, and ultimately, I believe, I was a gainer rather than a loser by the accident, for it created a great confidence among those who had to cross the river with large numbers of cattle, and by that means my Ferry obtained somewhat of a preference.

In December, of 1828, I received such pressing letters from my friends in England to pay them a visit, that I determined, if Mr. Austen would cancel my agreement, that I would give up the Ferry, although it was certainly a great sacrifice, it being, in the economical way I conducted it, a very profitable concern. I had, however, now been absent from my native land nearly nine years; and the earnest entreaties of my friends were strongly seconded by my own inclinations; for callous must be the heart that can forget the associations of youth, and the scenes of early days, more particularly when blended with the affectionate call of aged parents, reaching him from the world's most distant point; of parents too,

and friends, who had mourned him as dead, and in the sable garb of sorrow had shed the tear, as they considered, of earthly separation. My return to them, under such circumstances, must have been felt by them as a resurrection from the dead; and to me the ideas that crowded on my mind, appeared to possess so little of the common occurrences of life, that I certainly indulged in flights of imagination, which, to one so situated, may, I trust, be pardoned; and if I have not experienced all, in reality, what my romantic fancy led me to expect, I had the satisfaction of being received in the most affectionate manner by my kindred and friends. But my pen, like my imagination, is running faster than my narrative in proper pace should travel.

To return, after perusing and re-perusing my letters from England, and in anticipation already enjoying the congratulations of my kindred, I was brought back to the recollection, that I had a lease of three years of Mr. Austen's Ferry, near two years of which were unexpired. Full of the ideas of home, however, I hastened to Mr. Austen, shewed him my letters—he entered into my feelings—I had little need of soliciting him to cancel the obligation I had entered into, for, in the most friendly manner, he said he would acquiesce with my wishes whenever I felt disposed to return to the land of my birth.

With such a concern, however, I had much to do before I could settle all things to my satisfaction, and indeed that I did not contrive to do at last.

A considerable deal of credit is given on those Ferries, and I had a number of outstanding debts to call in; I

did not therefore quit the Ferries till July 14, 1829, and even at this period I found I was much too premature, for it so happened, that in that year the Court of Requests was suspended, a new act being in preparation. It was reported, and fully expected, that this act would come out in May, but instead of its so doing, it did not arrive till July, 1830, and I had no means therefore of *obliging* those indebted to me to pay what they owed; and it happens in Van Diemen's Land much the same as in other places, that when people are not *obliged* to pay, they will take every advantage the non-operation of the law will give them.

As the amount owed me was considerable, I took up my residence at Hobart Town, and set myself to work to gather in my accounts, but the progress I made was so small, that when the act arrived out, nearly 12 months after, I had still a large arrear unsettled.

During this period I spent much of my time in hearing the trials in the criminal courts, and the crimes are but too frequently of the most dreadful kind, more particularly those committed by the Bush-rangers; for as they have seldom much leniency shown them, they are seldom disposed to stop their hand from murder, if either plunder or their own safety are at stake.

Active measures were at this time also adopted, for checking the depredations of the wild natives, who had, in many instances, plundered and murdered the settlers. A consultation was held by the authorities, and it was determined to form, if possible, a cordon around where they were supposed to be nearly all congregated. All

the soldiers were sent out, and the respectable inhabitants did duty in their stead, at Hobart Town; but it was supposed that the blacks had information of the measures about to be taken, as many of the natives who had at times been taken as servants by the settlers, had afterwards returned to their tribe, and had frequently become formidable leaders of the depredators; and there being some few of the natives in Hobart Town, in the capacity of servants, it was not possible to keep the measures so secret, as to prevent its coming to their knowledge. Be it however as it may, the blacks were too cunning for the whites, for very few of them were taken.

It had happened that one of the most formidable of their leaders, named Musquito, and who had previously been in the service of a settler, was some years before taken and executed, and from that period, a spirit of revenge had taken hold of their minds, which led them to every species of crime, and they scarcely ever spared the lives of those they happened to attack, but speared them without mercy.

I remained in Hobart Town, collecting my debts, &c. until the beginning of 1831, but even then I was obliged to leave much money behind.

The ship *Lang*, Mr. George Southerland commander, being now about to sail for England, and Mr. Josiah Austen, nephew of Mr. Austen, the proprietor of Roseneath Ferry, being about to take his passage in this vessel, I determined on doing so likewise.

Young Austen was returning to England for the purpose of taking out some other branches of the family, as

Mr. A. had made a considerable property, and wished to benefit his relatives, by having them out with him. Another nephew of Mr. Austen's took the superintendance of the Ferry at Roseneath, when I left it.

Having provided ourselves with our necessary sea-stock, we embarked on board the said vessel, on the 13th of February, 1831. The other passengers were Captain D'Arcy, of the Army, and his lady, and a Mr. Burgess, who kept an inn in Hobart Town. We went down the river the same evening, lay to off the farm of Mr. Mansfield, our pilot, took on board a good supply of fuel and potatoes, and then proceeded on; passed Tasman's Head just as it was growing dark, and soon after lost sight of Van Diemen's Land.

It was somewhat remarkable that my stay in Van Diemen's Land was exactly seven years, seven months, and seven days. With pleasing anticipations I now bade it farewel, although to me it had proved a hospitable land, and in it I had found many friends, from whom I did not part without feelings of sorrow.

We experienced contrary winds for several days after our departure, and did not weather the South-west part of New Holland till the beginning of March. The determination of the Captain of the vessel to make the passage home by the Cape of Good Hope, instead of round Cape Horn, caused our voyage to be considerably protracted.

About the middle of April we were abreast of Madagascar, and here we experienced one of the most tremendous storms of thunder and lightning I had ever

witnessed. It was fortunately accompanied by very heavy rain, for otherwise it is not improbable but we should have suffered from it, for the flashes of lightning were so vivid, and so instantaneously followed by the thunder, that the electric fluid must have been in active force within a very short distance of the vessel. The thunder and lightning continued all night, but in the morning the weather cleared up, and we proceeded on our voyage.

On the 30th of April, we made the coast of Africa, and on the 8th of May rounded the Cape of Good Hope, with a heavy wind from the South-east. We now steered for the Island of St. Helena. On the 10th it blew so hard, that we could not carry sail, and were obliged to lay to for many hours. From the 13th to the 23rd, we had contrary winds, but we now met the South-east Trade wind, and on the 30th in the morning made the Island of St. Helena. On the following day, the passengers, including myself, Captain D'Arcy and his Lady, Mr. Austen, and Mr. Burgess, made an excursion to the tomb of Napoleon, which is about three miles from the town. The situation of the resting place of that, while living, restless spirit, at whose word all Europe had been shaken, has so oft been described, and by poetry's imagination sung, that I shall merely say, it afforded us, after a long confinement on ship board, a very pleasant treat.

On the next morning, June 1, the Captain having in the mean time taken on board his necessary supply of water for the remainder of the voyage, and other necessaries, we again got under way.

There were other preparations necessary now, besides our provisions, for about this time many vessels had been plundered by pirates, near the line; every hand, therefore, passengers and all, were daily exercised at the great guns and small arms, in order, should we be attacked, not only to give them a warm reception, but also an effectual one. We had a strong breeze from St. Helena to the Equator, which we crossed on the 10th of June, at night, in longitude about 22 degrees West, and when we came in the latitude of 6 degrees North we got into the North-east Trade winds.

Near the line we had seen several small vessels, whose appearance was by no means prepossessing, but as we made a formidable appearance, keeping our ports up, and our guns in view, none came near us. Those piratical vessels are generally schooner-rigged, and carry two long eighteen pounders, and have a great many men in them.

According to the usual plan, we now stretched away to the North-west, in order to get out of the Trade winds, into the Variables, and we proceeded as far as 33 degrees North latitude, and longitude 42 degrees West, before we obtained our wishes. This was on the 5th of July; we then got a Westerly wind; steered our course for the English Channel; and on the 29th, to our no small joy, made the Lizard Point, bearing N. N. E., distant about fifteen miles. And now Old England, once more in view, appeared to infuse a new life into us: mutual congratulations were exchanged, and we all began to make preparations for a landing, according as opportunities might offer.

As my home was in the West of England, I was, of course, anxious to take the first chance that offered. On the next day, Saturday, the 30th, we got off Plymouth, and here we had a view of those noble bulwarks of Great Britain, her wooden walls, as we passed close to a squadron of line of battle ships, who were out on an exercising cruise, and we had the gratification of seeing the m exercise their men and guns in great perfection. On Sunday morning, the 31st, we came off Torbay, and now I anxiously looked out for some conveyance to land. I was in sight of my native village—my heart beat high against my breast, as if it were eager to meet the scenes from which it had been so long separated, ere the means were ready to convey its owner to the fondly cherished spot which had sheltered his early days. The venerable tower of Paignton, forming as it does one of the most conspicuous objects in the bay, was full in view, and with my glass I could trace many well remembered objects, even the very dwelling of my childhood, and the home of my parents. I gazed and gazed again—my feelings were too big for utterance, and I gazed only in silence—vain would be my attempt to describe them.

During the larger part of this day we were becalmed, and the current drove us till we were off Dartmouth, and yet no means of landing appeared. In the evening a breeze sprung up, and the Captain, in the kindest manner, ran his vessel as close in shore as he could do with safety, to see if any boats would come off, but to my inexpressible disappointment none appeared. The wind was, however, extremely light all night, from the N. N. E., and the next morning it again became quite

calm. In the forenoon we saw several fishing sloops, and one of them came near, and sent a boat on board with some fish for sale. This vessel was out of Weymouth, and understanding from her that a schooner, at no great distance, was bound to Brixham, I offered the men ten shillings to put me on board of her, which they accepted. I now bade my fellow-passengers farewel, with whom, I must add, I spent the time as pleasantly as it was possible, as we each strove to add to the other's comforts, and not the least cause of disagreement occurred during the passage.

I soon had all things ready to depart, and quickly got on board the sloop, and the Captain of her made a signal to the schooner to lay too, which she did accordingly; and on nearing him he accompanied me on board, in order to satisfy the Commander, whoever he might be, that the ship I left was healthy, and from a healthy climate.

From the Captain of the schooner, Mr. Samuel Tyrer, I received the greatest civility; for he would not accept of the smallest remuneration for taking me to Brixham, —where we arrived on the following morning, Tuesday, August the second—the passage from Van Diemen's Land occupying five months and twenty-one days.

On going ashore, I went to the house of an old schoolfellow, Mr. James Clarke, hatter, of Brixham, who gave me a most cordial welcome; he would fain have had me stop a short time with him, but as I was anxious to return to Paignton, he procured a horse and gig, and accompanied me thither.

Both my parents were still alive, but infirmity had put

an iron hand on my father; my presence, however, gave him much comfort, for I was to him as one risen from the grave. Since that period I have been called on to pay my father those last and sorrowful duties which sum up the end of our human career; and I only, of four brothers now living, had the mournful consolation of attending him in his last hours.

But not to tire my readers with my sorrows, I will only add, that my reception among my friends was most friendly and cordial, and to that kind Providence, which in so many dangers, and under so great privations, threw its protection over me, must I now offer up my grateful acknowledgments for restoring me to my native soil, blessed with health, and with such means, as, with a competent share of assiduity, and the liberality of those who may aid my wishes by patronising this little work, will, I trust, enable me to spend the remainder of my life amidst my family connexions and friends.

I would willingly, were I able, give my readers some account of my seven companions, who were left on the Island of St. Paul, but after considerable enquiry, both before, and since my return, I have never been able to learn more, than that Millechant is now, as I have before stated, master of a vessel out of America; I the more regret this, as with them we left Mr. Cox's bible; and I have little doubt but my readers, as well as myself, would feel anxious to know its final history.

STATISTICAL

VIEW

OF

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,

COMPRISING ITS

GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, CLIMATE, HEALTH AND DURATION OF LIFE, DIVISIONS OF THE ISLAND, NUMBER OF THE HOUSES, EXPENCES OF THE PEOPLE, MANUFACTURES, HABITS, LITERATURE, AMUSEMENTS, ROADS, AND PUBLIC WORKS, UNAPPROPRIATE LAND, COMMERCIAL PROPERTY, NATURE OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS, PRICE OF LABOUR, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION, UP TO THE YEAR 1831,

FORMING A

COMPLETE

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE.

1832.

INTRODUCTION.

The great interest that is now felt by all classes relative to the British Colonies will be a sufficient apology for adding to my narrative the following account of Van Diemen's Land, more particularly, as the spirit of Emigration now spreading throughout the United Kingdom, renders authentic information highly desirable; it will be my aim, therefore, in the following portion of this work, to give such a description of this rapidly improving country, as will not only be truly valuable to those who may resolve on making it the scene of their future destiny, but highly interesting to all those who derive a pleasure from tracing the progress of civilization, particularly when led on by the enterprize, the capital and industry of their countrymen, on a portion of the globe the most remote from their native land.—In a country too whose internal resources are such, that at no very distant period it bids fair to become to the continent of New South Wales, (if I may be allowed so to call it,) what England is to the continent of Europe.

As I stated in my Preface, my account will be for the most part selected from the pen of Mr. Ross, the able editor of the Hobart Town Courier, and published by him as an Appendix to his Van Diemen's Land Almanack, for the year 1831, with the addition of extracts from the public Prints published in the Colony, having

brought to England with me a series of newspapers, published in Hobart Town for four years previous to my return.*

It will be seen from my previous Narrative, that I had an opportunity of mixing with persons of every grade; at least, so far as to enable me to learn their different pursuits—the nature of their business—the probable profits of their concerns, and their modes of conducting them; I trust therefore it will not be disputed that I am at least able to decide on the truth or fallacy of the statements I have given and selected; and all I can promise my readers is, that the strictest regard to the accuracy of those statements shall be my guide in their preference; and with this prelude I shall commence this portion of my task.

* These Papers are bound up, and left in the hands of Mr. W. C. Featherstone, of Exeter, the Printer of this Work, and they will be open for the inspection of any purchaser who may feel inclined to examine them.

ON EMIGRATION.

To Emigrants, Van Diemen's Land offers many advantages, at least to those who have a small capital. To mechanics generally, even without capital, it affords, with sobriety and industry, a comfortable and certain livelihood, and the means of speedily becoming land-owners. Carpenters, builders, smiths, masons, boat-builders, tailors, shoe-makers, curriers, stone-cutters, and indeed all useful trades, are in much request; but a great quantity of labour being provided by the convicts, who are hired out by the authorities at a very low rate, labourers are much less wanted, though still there is a certainty of employment; but the wages are low, comparatively with others, the remuneration to a labourer being about ten shillings per week and his board. Boys of ten years of age can earn about three shillings a week and their meat, and older ones in proportion. Indeed there is no want of employment for those of either sex, willing to work; and by milliners, dress-makers, straw-hat makers, &c. very large profits are realised. It is not however such a "Land of Goshen," that idlers may live without labour. The sober and the industrious are sure to be respected and employed, and may by perseverance live in affluence, as wages are good, and provisions comparatively low. The following market

reports, during a period of twelve months, will be a tolerable ground on which to form a judgment on this subject, as far as they go. The prices of other commodities, I shall enlarge on hereafter.

Sheep and cattle appear to be on the rise. Tolerable wethers are generally sold at about 10*s* per head, prime fat mutton fetches from 3½*d* to 4*d* per lb. best beef is as high as 7*d*, and pork 7*d* to 8*d* per lb. Hay is £10 per ton, and straw 25*s* and 30*s* per load.—*Hobart Town Courier, March* 20, 1830.

A small lot of cattle, that was brought last week from the excellent pastures on the Port Dalrymple side, was sold the other day by Mr. Collicott, at improving prices. Steers fetched from 12 to 16 pounds pair, and milch cows were readily bought at 5*l*.

Wheat continues at the former average of 7*s*. 6*d*. to 8*s*. per bushel; but the latter is of the very best quality. Some small parcels of that remaining of the former harvest, when the sheaves on the ground and the unthatched stacks were partially injured by the sudden rain, have been lately ground and disposed of among the bakers; and in these instances the bread does not maintain its usual sound and milk-white quality. We believe, however, these samples are now consumed, and no wheats are on hand but the best. Indeed the grain of the late harvest, owing to its ripening so rapidly with the early heat and drought, produces flour singularly rich and white.—Barley and Oats are dear, and cannot be bought under 5*s*. 6*d*. or 6*s*. a bushel.—*Hobart Town Courier, April* 10, 1830.

Wheat has undergone a small depression in price since our last. It may now be quoted at from 6*s*. 9*d*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. per bushel. Cape barley from 4*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. 6*d*., but very scarce, English from 5*s*. to 6*s*. per ditto.

Eggs are still scarce at 2*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. a dozen, fresh butter 2*s*. 3*d*. to 2*s*. 6d. a lb.—*Hobart Town Courier, May* 22, 1830.

Colonial produce has rather risen in value since our last.

Wheat is readily sold at 8*s.* a bushel, and other articles in proportion. Fresh butter is scarce, and eggs can hardly be got at 3*s.* a dozen. Working cattle are in great request, the farmers generally requiring all the strength of their teams to carry on their agricultural operations, for which the weather has of late been so favourable.

Cape barley may be bought at 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a bushel. English ditto at 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per ditto; but all kinds of food for horses and poultry are very scarce and difficult to be got.

Considerable quantities of potatoes have been brought to town during the week, and sold at from five to seven pounds per ton, the latter price being obtained for the best from Brown's river.— *Hobart Town Courier, June* 19, 1830.

Wheat, since the tenders for the supplies required at Swan River, (which we learn were at 9*s.* 3*d.* a bushel) has experienced a small rise in price, and may now be quoted at an average of from 7*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* 3*d.* a bushel, the latter price being obtained for good samples. The flour tendered to the Commissariat on the Swan River tender was 24*l.* per ton.

Meat also maintains its value, the general price demanded for mutton being 4*d.* and for favourite cuts 5*d.* a pound, while stall fed beef is sold by the butchers as high as 8*d.* and even 9*d.* a pound.—*Hobart Town Courier, July* 31, 1830.

The price of articles of colonial produce continue with little variation the same as last week. Scarce any wheat has been brought to town owing to the badness of the roads, and as the farmer's generally are industriously employed in getting in their seed corn at every opportunity, there is little chance that that article will vary in its price for some time, viz. from 7*s.* 6*d* to 8*s.* a bushel.—*Hobart Town Courier, August* 21, 1830.

Wheat during the week has suffered some depreciation in price, chiefly owing, we believe, to the expected abundant forthcoming harvest at Sydney, and the consequent shutting up of the market at that port. Some good samples during the week have been sold as low as 6*s.* a bushel, and at Launces-

ton we regret to say it has fallen so low at 5*s*. 6*d*.—*Hobart Town Courier, September* 11, 1830.

Wheat and other colonial produce continue to maintain the same prices as last week (wheat 6*s*. a bushel) although some small decrease is anticipated on the arrival of the brig *Elisabeth*, Captain Swan, and the schooner *Prince Regent*, Captain Hassal, from Launceston, with cargoes of wheat, oats, and barley.

Butcher's meat continues both scarce and dear, which we must say is in some degree a reproach to many settlers, whose neglect of the flocks and herds has been a great cause of the long continued inadequate supply in Hobart town, while those few who have paid them due attention, and have provided green and other winter food, now reap the benefit of their industry. No good mutton can at present be bought in town under 5*d*. a pound, and beef, (some of it hard enough) from 7*d*. to 9*d*.—*Hobart Town Courier, October* 16, 1830.

Wheat 7*s*. 3d a bushel, Maize 5*s*. Butter is scarce at 2*s*. and 2*s*. 6*d*. Mutton 4*d*. Beef 8*d* per lb.—*Hobart Town Courier, November* 20, 1830.

On Saturday one of the greatest blots of our climate, the hot wind, prevailed till a late hour in the day, and we lament to state, accompanied with much and serious injury to the standing corn. In the open plains, and more exposed situations, as at the Macquarie Plains, the Upper Clyde round Bothwell, Pitwater, and other places, the ruin occasioned is truly lamentable, cutting off or rather scorching whole fields of the finest grain. In addition to the smut, which shews itself in several places, this we fear must considerably shorten the prospects of the farmer at the ensuing harvest, and those who have contracted with the Commissariat at a low price, will suffer severely. Wheat continues in consequence to maintain its price, from 7*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. a bushel, and other crops in proportion. Mutton 3½*d*. to 5*d*. a lb. Beef, not stall fed, people reserving that till the Christmas festival, 7*d* and 9*d*. and Pork the same.—*Hobart Town Courier, December* 18, 1830.

It will be recollected that last year, owing to the dry weather previous to harvest time, in several of the districts, especially about Pittwater, some of the wheat land was so dried up as to render the crop not worth reaping. One farm, in particular a field of no less than 70 acres, was thus abandoned, and instead of reaping, the cattle and pigs were turned into it to eat up what they could find, after which it was ploughed over and left until now, when an excellent crop has been reaped, yielding from 15 to 20 bushels an acre.

Mutton is now plentiful at 3*d.* to 3½*d.* per lb., beef 7*d.* to 8*d.* hay of English grasses 4*l.* per ton, of native produce 3*l.*, potatoes 6*s.* per cwt.—*Hobart Town Courier, Jan.* 22, 1831.

An additional remark is added: "It is a curious anomaly, notwithstanding the high price and the ready market which is always open, that Poultry should continue so scarce. Most people seem to think that the rearing of fowls is an object beneath their notice, and while they bend all their attention to sheep and corn, lose sight of the other smaller objects, which, taken together, might perhaps equal both in profit."

But very little new wheat has as yet been brought to town, the settlers generally being busily engaged with the harvest, for which the weather has been particularly favourable, the few cloudy or moist days which we have had, serving to retard the too rapid ripening of the grain, and thereby to allow the reapers more time to cut down the crop, before it is shaken. The average price continues at 6*s.* and 6*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, fine flour at £18 per ton.—*Hobart Town Courier, Feb.* 12, 1831.

The previous extracts I consider, spreading as they do over the period of an entire year, will give a fair view of the subject; and as the prices of cattle are in some places stated, the profits realised by the intermediate vendors, may be easily calculated, and as this appear to be very considerable, it will be necessary to observe, that money makes an interest of twelve per cent. and

consequently, in whatever way capital is embarked, a corresponding return is expected to be realised.

Lodgings, in Hobart Town, from the influx of Emigrants, is high, as those in any manner decently furnished, cannot be procured under from ten to fifteen shillings per week; furnished houses therefore pay well. Wearing apparel, two or three years back, was very expensive; but is now much more reasonable. A suit of black clothes cost me about eight guineas, a short time previous to my return to England. The best manufactured London-made hats are charged 40s. but as artisans increase, and the capabilities of the country are brought into action, all the commodities will proportionably decrease in price. The wool of Van Diemen's Land is becoming an article of considerable value, even in the British market, so much so, that, about the latter end of 1830, in the short space of two months, the price increased from about £30. to £56. a ton. It is therefore only a fair presumption, that it needs only able hands to extend the woollen manufacture to any amount. Steam power has already been introduced, and coals and iron having been discovered, and in large quantities, it needs little argument to prove the immense capabilities of a country possessing such means, in addition to a luxurious soil, and a most salubrious climate. To return to the subject of the prices of different articles, Shoes are from 10 to 14 shillings a pair, and Boots from 30 to 40 shillings;* and it will be perceived, as the shoemakers may

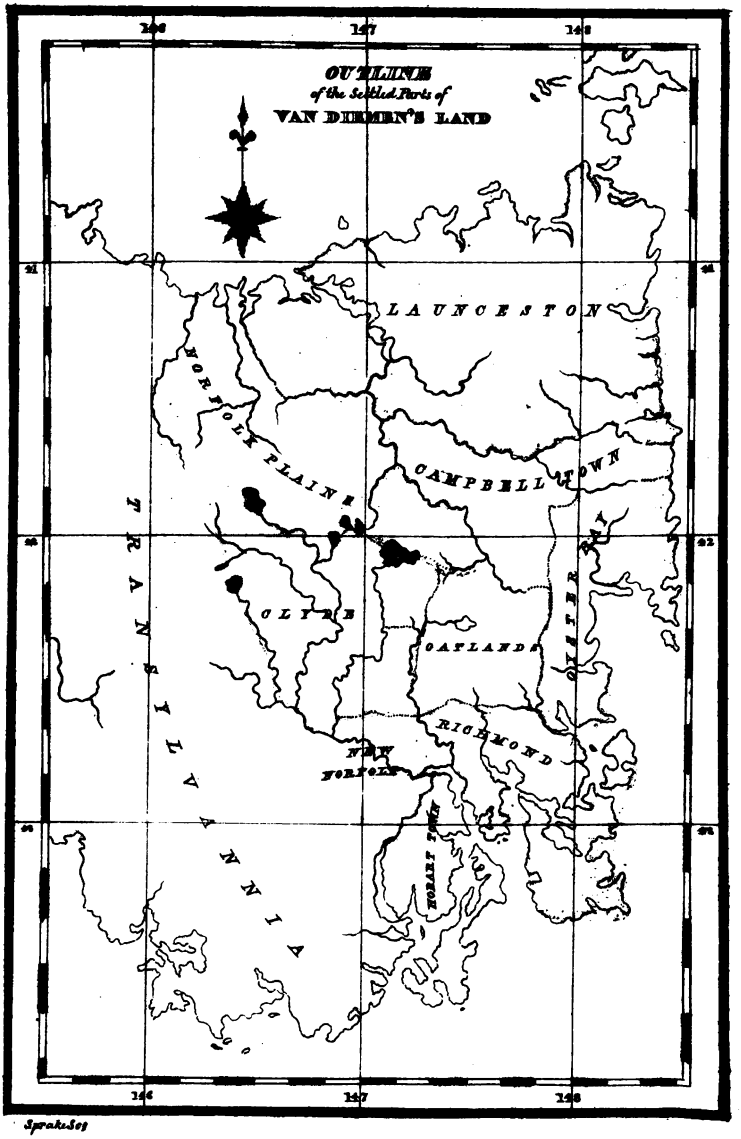
* The Editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, (and the observations would be equally as correct if applied to Van Diemen's Land,) says

both tan and curry their own leather, and as bark may be procured at Hobart Town for £2 a ton, and oil at £15. a tun, less than one half the cost it is in England, such a price must afford the manufacturer a very good profit. Linens and Cottons are about 100 per cent. dearer than they can be procured for in the London market; and indeed all manufactured goods, that require numerous hands, and the employment of large capital in their production, and are, as a matter of course, imported from England, must be proportionably high. But the real necessaries of life, in the articles of food, and also many of its luxuries, are cheap. A chest of tea, weighing 98 lbs., chest included, Hyson skin, cost me 6 guineas, and is 2s. per lb. retail. Sugar is 2¾*d* to 3*d*. per lb. by the bag, but retail 4*d* or 4½*d*. Cape wine is 4s. per gallon from the publicans—cheaper by far in large quantities. Coffee is about 1*s* to 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. Candles are generally made by the settlers themselves; my own plan was to buy a sheep of the cattle dealers who came to the Ferry, by which means my mutton cost me about 2*d* a lb. and the fat melted down supplied me with

"There is no article in any branch of the Colonial trade, which is so pregnant with extortionate charges, as the Boot and Shoe making business. A pair of Colonial manufactured Boots will cost you at least 40 shillings, and a pair of Shoes twelve. The Journeymen's wages alone are said to be 18 shillings for the workmanship of a pair of Boots, and a good workman can knock off a pair in a day and a half at furthest. Twelve shillings a day wages! In London the same article can be bought at 25 shillings. What surprises us is, that leather should fetch the price it does, when the raw hide can be bought so cheap.—*Sydney Gazette, June* 19, 1830.

the material for candle making. Soap, retail, is 7*d.* per lb. but this too is frequently manufactured by the settlers themselves, wood ashes being always at hand. Good Cheese is dear, being brought from Sydney, or from England, that from the former place is sold at 14*d.* that from the latter at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Several sorts of Fish are plentiful and cheap. Porter and Ale, English, 10*d* per quart, colonial Beer 6*d.* Milk 4*d.* per quart, Butter 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The only reason I can assign for the extravagant price of Butter, is, that the cows give but a small quantity of milk, and the dairy is consequently not much regarded.

It may not be amiss to remark here, that from the small number of the female, in comparison to the male population, all labour or employment which is exclusively calculated for females, is in proportion high; and another inducement to female Emigration, which this disproportion offers, is their very probable settlement for life with wealthy partners.


OUTLINE
of the Settled Parts of
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND
LAUNCESTON
NORFOLK PLAINS
CAMPBELL TOWN
TRANSILVANNIA
CLYDE
OATLANDS
RICHMOND
NEW NORFOLK
DERWENT
RIVER

Spraksley

STATISTICAL VIEW

OF

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

This interesting island lies between the parallels of 41 degrees 20 minutes and 43 degrees 40 minutes south, and between the meridians of 144 degrees 40 minutes, and 148 degrees 20 minutes of east longitude. Its most northern points stretching out into Bass's Strait towards New Holland, are Cape Grim on the western extremity, and Cape Portland on the eastern, distant from each other about 150 miles, and its most southerly projections are the South-west and South Capes, and Tasman's head, at the south end of Bruné Island, stretching out like three immense rocky buttresses into the great southern ocean, to defend as it were the island against the incursions of that stormy sea. Its greatest extent from north to south may thus be estimated at about 210 miles, and from east to west 150 miles, calculating the degrees of longitude in that parallel at the average of about 50 miles each, and covering an extent of surface of about 24 thousand square miles, or 15 millions of acres.

The general character of this surface is hilly and mountainous, the hills being mostly covered with trees to the height of between 3 and 4 thousand feet, where the difference of climate in that lofty and exposed region

checks vegetation, and exposes to the eye, as the mountains rise upon the horizon, a comparatively naked and weather worn, barren aspect, being for 5 or 6 months of the year, from April till October, more or less, covered with snow. A range of lofty mountains runs across the island from north to south, attracting towards it a corresponding elevation of surrounding land, the highest points of which are Quamby's Bluff, overhanging Norfolk plains, the Peak of Teneriffe, Mount Field, Mount Wellington, and the great southern mountains near Port Davy. The other most lofty points of land in this range are the extreme western, and platform bluffs, and the Table Mountain, Jerico, and in more insulated positions, stretching along the eastern side, the beautiful and picturesque eminences of Benlomond, and St. Paul's Dome, on the northern quarter of the Island, and the three Thumb Mountains near Prosser's bay, and the corresponding singular rocky heights on Maria Island, called the Bishop and Clerk. Besides these, a minor range of lofty mountains extends from the western coast, at mounts Heemskirk and Zeehan, along a high rugged chain towards the Western bluff, where it joins the north and south range.

This hilly character of the country, especially on the southern side of the island, admits but of little interruption. The hills are not only frequent, but continuously so, the general face of the island being a never ending succession of hill and dale, the Traveller no sooner arriving at the bottom of one hill, than he has to ascend another, often three or four times in the space of a mile, while at others the land swells up into greater heights, reaching

along several miles of ascent. The level parts, marshes or plains, as they are called in the colony, that give relief to this fatiguing surface, are comparatively few. Among the first of these, beginning at the south, and on the opposite side of the Derwent, to the east of Hobart Town, may be mentioned the rich and highly cultivated country round Pittwater, the as yet little cultivated tracts of Brushy and Prosser's Plains, towards Oyster Bay, the level tract, around the spot where the town of Brighton is now building originally called Stony Plains, and extending with little interruption to the bottom of Constitution Hill, a distance of about 6 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in width; the very fertile and valuable farms at the Green Ponds and Cross Marsh; and further to the west, on the banks of the Derwent and River Ouse, the beautiful tract of country called Sorrel Plains; and higher up, the extensive district of the Clyde, St. Patrick's Plains on the banks of the Shannon, and other extensive tracts of level country round the lakes; on the east of the road to Launceston, York, Salt Pan, St. Paul's, and Break o'Day Plains, the fine country round Ross, and along the banks of the Macquarie and Elizabeth Rivers; and, lastly, the noble tract of rich land on the banks of the South Esk, the Lake River, Norfolk Plains, as far as the eye can reach, bounded on the east by the picturesque heights of Benlomond, and on the west by the no less romantic range of the Western Mountains, and extending to the north, as far as Launceston, forming a tract of near 40 miles in width, already in a great measure overspread with valuable and extensive farms, many of them in a high state of cultivation.

The reader, however, must not conclude from this description, either that the hills of the island are all sterile, or the plains all fertile. On the contrary, though most of the larger hills and mountains are either too steep and rocky, or too thickly covered with timber to admit of cultivation, a large proportion of the more moderately sized hills, and gentler undulations, are thickly covered with herbage, presenting to the view an agreeable succession of moderately wooded downs, and affording excellent pasture to sheep and cattle. Many of the most thickly wooded and steep hills, nevertheless, possess a rich soil, which, though difficult of access, and too expensive and laborious in the present state of the colony to be cleared, will, at some future period, when population becomes more dense, no doubt be brought under cultivation. Indeed this has already in part been done in several of the hills round Hobart Town, where, though the surface is too steep to admit of the operation of the plough, yet it amply repays the labour of the spade and hoe, by the luxuriance of its vegetable productions. On the other hand, many of the more extended plains are either so bleak, and have been so washed and swept along by the prevailing westerly winds to which their unbroken surface exposes them, that much of the soil found upon them is cold, thin, and comparatively valueless. Altogether, and on the most liberal computation, the productive surface of the island cannot fairly be estimated at more than one third. He, therefore, who has a grant of 1000 acres of land, is fortunate if he have 100 acres that will admit of the plough, and three or four hundred more affording good pasturage for his flocks.

To one accustomed to the moist climate and plentifully watered countries of England, Scotland, or Ireland, Van Diemen's Land at first sight may present a dry and unproductive appearance; but upon a nearer acquaintance it will put on a more inviting aspect. Although, however, the rivers and streams may not be so large nor so frequent as in England, they are sufficiently so to answer every purpose of agriculture; and water, that essential of life, is more or less to be met with in every part of the island. With the exception of the two inlets of the sea, at the mouths of the Derwent and Tamar, there is no inland navigation in the Colony. The chief rivers, in the settled parts of the island, are the Derwent, with its tributary streams, the Jordan, Clyde, Shannon, Ouse, and the Huon, flowing into the ocean on the southern side of the island; and on the northern the Tamar, being the collected waters of the North and South Esk, the Lake, and Western Rivers. In addition to these, in the higher regions of the interior, are several extensive lakes or sheets of water.

Few, if any, attempts have yet been made to classify or analyse the mineral productions composing the superficial strata or sub-soil of the island. Lime-stone is almost the only one that has yet been brought into general use. This requisite of civilized life has been found in abundance in most parts of the island, with the exception of the neighbourhood of Launceston, to which place it is usually imported from Sydney, as a return cargo, in the vessels that carry up wheat to that port. A very fine species of lime, used in the better sort of plastering and stuccoing, is made in considerable quantities by burning the oyster shells that are found in beds along various parts

of the coast. Other species of the calcareous genus also occur in different parts of the island. Marble of a white mixed grey colour, susceptible of a good polish, has frequently been found, though never yet dug up or applied to use. Round Hobart Town, where the progress of improvement frequently exposes the soil to the depth of two or three yards, sometimes strata of soft clayey marl occur, which have been found very useful as a manure. Much of the common limestone is of a yellowish or reddish colour, no doubt derived from the quantity of oxide of iron with which it is mixed, and which is so generally scattered throughout all parts of the island. Iron ore is very general, both of a red, brown, and black colour. In one or two instances it has been analysed, and found to contain eighty per cent of the perfect mineral. It also occurs, though more rarely, and in smaller quantities, under the form of red chalk, with which, mixed with grease, the Aborigines besmear their heads and bodies. Indications of coal have been found all across the island, commencing at South Cape, and showing themselves in various parts, at Satellite Island in D'Entrecasteaux's channel, on the banks of the Huon, at Hobart Town, New Norfolk, the Coal river, Jerusalem, Jericho, and other places. The stratum at the South Cape, is situated on the north side of the bay, and extends about two miles along the coast. In October, 1826, his Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, anxious to elicit the mineral resources of the island, despatched Mr. Scott, of the Survey Department, in a boat to explore it. Mr. Scott, however, found, after a careful examination, that although the coal might be easily dug out, it was quite impracticable, without going

to the expense of making four miles of road, across a difficult swamp, to convey it by water to Hobart Town. The bay in which the cliff is situated, is immediately to the east of the cape, making a northern indentation on the main, of about five miles in length, and three in depth. The shore on all sides is steep and bold, with ledges of rocks running out a considerable way into the sea, and except when the wind is from the north, a heavy surf incessantly beats upon the beach. The nearest point to which a vessel can approach the mine, is the most southern inlet of D'Entrecasteaux's channel, called Rocky bay, a distance of at least four miles. The design was therefore for the time abandoned, until the pecuniary resources of the colony should admit of undergoing the necessary expense, either in making the road here alluded to, or in sinking a mine in the neighbourhood of Hobart Town, where the chief consumption is required. As the expense of providing firewood for the different departments of Government is yearly becoming greater, and the difficulty of procuring the wood at convenient stations, increasing, it is probable that one or other of these projects will be shortly adopted. Messrs. Mandsley, Son, and Field, the Engineers in London, lately analysed some specimens of the Van Diemen's Land coal sent home by Mr. Waghorn, of the Bengal pilot service, which they declared to be equal to the Elgin Wall's End coals, and superior to Newcastle coal, for the purposes of raising steam.

Of the various species of the argillaceous genus, basalt is by far the most abundant. Indeed it would appear to be the chief and predominant substratum of the island.

All along the coast it presents itself in rocky precipitous heights, standing on its beautiful columnar pedestals. Of these, Fluted Cape, at Adventure Bay, is perhaps the most remarkable, so called from the circular columns standing up close together in the form of the barrels of an organ. Circular Head, which gives the name to the Van Diemen's Land Company's Establishment, is another remarkable instance of the singular appearance which this species of rock puts on, resembling different artificial productions of man. That curious rock stands out into the sea, exactly like a huge round tower or fortress, built by human hands. Mount Wellington, the great western Table mountain, and the rocky banks of many of our mountain rivers, as the Shannon, are composed of this rock.

In some parts, both on the coast and in the interior, the columns stand up in insulated positions, springing up from the grass or the ocean, like obelisks or huge needles, and presenting a singular appearance to the eye. On the south end of Bruné Island, which is composed of this rock, there are several of this description, and those upon the land stand erect upon their several blocks, gradually diminishing as they rise, till the cast of a well aimed stone from the hand, is sufficient to drive the uppermost rom its seat. As this rock has the power of acting on the magnetic needle, and occurs in such large masses in the island, it in some measure accounts for the variations which travellers depending on the guidance of the pocket-compass in the bush, sometimes experience. Argil also appears in the form of excellent roof slate, at a certain spot between Launceston and George Town, but the facility with which houses can be covered with shin-

gles split from the different species of the gum tree, or Eucalyptus, has hitherto superseded its use.

In the form of mica it appears in large masses on the rocks round Port Davey, on the southern corner of the island, where being much exposed to the winds and waves of the Southern Ocean, they have become so much worn by the weather, as to put on the appearance of snow. Excellent sandstone for building is found in almost every part of the island; and most of the houses in Hobart Town are now built with it, brought from different parts within half a mile or mile of the town, instead of badly made bricks as formerly. A quarry of that kind, used as filtering stones, has recently been found at the New Penal Settlement of Port Arthur, the manufacture of which, it is probable, will be found a profitable employment to a portion of the prisoners there. Flints in great plenty are scattered upon the hills, especially in the neighbourhood where basalt abounds. They generally occur in the globular form, covered with a white indurated crust of chalk. Other rare species of the silicious genus have been found in different parts of the island, especially in those which appear to have been washed in former times by the ocean, and which have been deposited in certain ranges, or linear positions, by the lashing of the waves, and the subsiding of the waters. Of these may be mentioned, though found generally in small pieces, hornstone, schistus, wood opal, bloodstone, jasper, and that singular species called the cat's eye, reflecting different rays of light from the change of position.

Of the metallic ores, besides iron, which is most abundant, specimens of red and green copper ore, lead, zinc,

manganese, and as some say, of silver and gold have occasionally been found; but the latter we think is not to be relied on.

Petrified remains of wood, and other vegetable productions, entirely converted into silicious matter, and capable of the finest polish, are occasionally met with in different parts of the island, especially in the Macquarie district, at Allenvale, and Mr. Barker's estate, where whole trunks and branches of trees have been found, some in a horizontal, and some in a vertical position, exhibiting the fibres and structure of the leaves and wood, the distribution of the vessels, and the annual growth, as distinctly, and in as perfect a state of preservation as in the living plant.

CLIMATE.

According to the latitude of Van Diemen's land it ought to enjoy a climate equal to that of the southern parts of France or the northern parts of Spain and Italy, along the coasts of the Mediterranean. But the general temperature of a country is affected by other circumstances besides that of latitude, and geographers have generally agreed that the great extent of uninterrupted ocean round the South Pole, compared to that in the northern hemisphere, where land so much more abounds, makes a difference in the climate equal to several degrees of latitude. It would however appear, that this difference is scarcely sensible, under the 40th degree of latitude, for while the summer heats at Buenos Ayres, the Cape of Good Hope and Sydney, are as great as at Gibraltar, Tunis, or Charleston, or Bermuda in America; Patagonia, New Zealand and

Van Diemen's land have a temperature almost as cold in the summer season as that of London, Brussels, or at least as Paris and Vienna. While, therefore, Van Diemen's Land has a portion of the sun's rays, and a length of day equal to that enjoyed by the inhabitants of Rome, Constantinople, or Madrid, in the mildest winter; its summer heats are so moderated as to be not only congenial but delightful to a person who has lived to maturity in an English climate, and whose system has become habituated to it. However warm the middle of the day may be, it is invariably attended by a morning and evening so cool as completely to brace and restore any enervating effects that the meridian heat might have occasioned; and while the summer heat is thus moderated, the inclemency of winter is equally dissipated by the equality of temperature diffused from the extent of ocean surrounding its insular position.

Except on the days when rain actually falls, which on an average do not exceed 50 or 60 out of the 365, the sky is clear, and the sun brilliant. The atmosphere is consequently for the most part dry, pure, and elastic, which renders the system in a great measure insensible to the sudden changes of temperature that so frequently occur, especially at Hobart Town, under the influence of Mount Wellington, and which otherwise must prove injurious to the health, especially of persons with delicate constitutions. The extreme of summer generally shows itself in two or three sultry days, when a hot wind, from the north-west at times prevails, so oppressive, as to raise the mercury, for three or four hours in the middle of the day, to 90, and even 100 and 110 degrees. It is how-

over to be remarked, that the extensive fires which frequently occur in the woods, in the height of summer, when the accidental dropping of a spark will spread the flames for miles along the hills, may be reasonably supposed to have the effect of increasing the heat of the air, especially if the absence of winds, and the relaxed torpid state of the atmosphere at the time should arrest, and as it were beat down its heated volumes on the valleys and lower regions, where the towns are generally situated. As the colony becomes more improved, and cultivation advances, these extremes will probably be less felt. In winter, the frost at night, except in the higher regions of the interior, or in some deep dell, where the sun's rays scarcely ever reach, is never so severe as to withstand the heat of the ensuing day. Sleet or snow generally falls once or twice a year, but never lays on the ground above a day or two, except on the tops of the mountains, or in the central parts of the island, where it has been known to continue for a week or ten days.

A greater quantity of rain falls on the northern than on the south-eastern parts of the island; and the number of wet days throughout the year may be computed at one-fourth more than at Hobart Town; and the difference of latitude makes a difference in the rising and setting of the sun of about 4 minutes; that is, the longest day in December, which at Hobart Town is 15 hours 12 minutes long, is not more than 15 hours 4 minutes at Launceston, and the shortest day in June, which at Launceston is within a fraction of 9 hours long, is only 8 hours 50 minutes at Hobart Town. More rain, however, falls on the western coast than on any other part of

the island, being exposed to the constant westerly winds blowing exhalations upon it from an uninterrupted tract of ocean. The weather, consequently, at the penal settlement of Macquarie Harbour, is of the most gloomy kind, more than half the year being stormy, cloudy, and rainy, and round Port Davey, attracted as the clouds must be by the very lofty mountains in that neighbourhood, the country bears the marks of being almost constantly soaked in wet.

The heaviest rain generally falls in the beginning of spring, in the months of September and October. It usually comes on about the change of the moon, and continues for three or four days without intermission. At that time the different streams and rivulets throughout the island become swollen to a great height, and many of the mountain torrents being of very rapid descent, and often confined within a narrow channel, rush down with amazing impetuosity, carrying dead timber, whole trees, and rolling down even rocks and stones in their course, while the level grounds along the banks are flooded to a great extent. The seasons appear to undergo the same series of vicissitudes as in most other parts of the world, and the colony has already been established long enough to enable the inhabitants to remark, that every ninth or tenth year, the elements appear in their most awful and impressive form, varying however in intensity every third series, or every 27 or 30 years. In September, 1828, a flood occurred over all the island, so great, that the oldest inhabitant could recollect only one or two, at the distance of nine or ten years between each, at all to be compared to it. The Hobart Town rivulet

was so swoln that one of the bridges was entirely carried away, and others, with many of the buildings on the banks materially undermined. Several farms, too, along the banks of the Jordan, the Macquarie, and other level flowing streams, were much injured, great part of the newly turned up soil being in some places entirely washed away. These occurrences and a better knowledge of the seasons, already admonish the settlers to build their houses in a more substantial and durable manner than formerly, and to embank and sow such plants only in the lower grounds as will hold the earth, and enable it to withstand these occasional floods.

In so clear a sky, as might be supposed, the serenity of the star-light and moon-light nights calls forth the notice and admiration of every one susceptible of the charms of nature. Few parts of the globe are more favourable for obtaining a knowledge of the constellations, or for alluring the young to the delightful science of Astronomy. Singular meteors are not unfrequent darting across the heavens, and at certain seasons of the year, though in so low a latitude, the *Aurora Australis* is not only conspicuous, but often brilliant.

A summer's morning, at all times beautiful in the country, is peculiarly so in Van Diemen's Land. Who can rest on his couch, especially if his cottage window fronts the east, when the vivifying influence of Aurora is rousing him to activity? The bracing coolness, accompanied with dew and sometimes hoar frost, that usually precedes her approach, generally awakens the sleeper and prepares him for the enjoyment of the opening scene. Leaving the domestics to set the household in order, the

settler quits his chamber at earliest dawn, accompanied perhaps by one or two of his children, whom he thus instructs at the entering verge of life to look through nature up to nature's God, and sallies forth at once to direct the operations and to enjoy the pleasures of the morning. The bleating of his flocks in the fold and the lowing of his herds admonish him, that they like him wish to roam at large, and to partake of the gifts of nature, while the carols of the feathered race, the musical notes of the magpie, and the joyous flights of the wattle and other birds, as they chaunt their wild song from tree to tree, seem to gather round his infant settlement, and to participate with him in the cheering prospect which his verdant lawns and beautiful corn fields already afford. The long withdrawing shadows of the lofty gum trees, and the picturesque summits of the crags or rocky projections of a neighbouring hill, as they shorten themselves on the grass beneath his feet, at the approach of the sun, remind him of the swift lapse of time, and that the business of the day must be speedily encountered, while a natural feeling of independence, and a sense that all around him is his own, and his daily improving property, gives an additional charm to the landscape, which none but the settler like himself, who has undergone the same privations and vicissitudes, who has overcome similar dangers and difficulties, and achieved the same labours, can either have the right or the capability of enjoying.

HEALTH AND DURATION OF LIFE.

In such a climate and with the active life which settlers, in a new colony must necessarily lead, the health of the in-

habitants, as might be supposed, is of the best kind. The atmosphere, as we have said, is for the most part dry and elastic, and, though it has not as yet, that we know of, been correctly analysed, yet it certainly contains a larger proportion of oxygen than most countries of the old world, the effect of which is to fortify and promote both animal and vegetable life. The stimulating effect of this gas taken into the lungs, naturally communicates itself to the stomach, and tends to keep in a healthy state, the digestive action of that grand organ, on which the habit and temperament of the body mainly depends. The aromatic trees and shrubs also which every where cover the island, and especially in the spring season impregnate the air with their perfume, cannot fail in some degree to spread a certain feeling of health and comfort over the human frame.

An estimate has been formed, upon official returns, from which it appears, that while the average number of deaths from a certain amount of population in Van Diemen's Land is 200 annually, the registered tables of the most healthy parts of Europe, as Southampton, Norwich, or Sweden, would allow of upwards of double that number, or above 400. It is, however, to be remembered, that deaths frequently occur in Van Diemen's Land which do not find their way into the Church Returns. Children and adults often die in remote parts of the interior, and are buried where no clergyman can be found to perform the funeral service, or to record the event. Latterly, indeed, the chance of such omissions has become much less, since the Government has appointed Clergymen or Catechists in several of the districts, till then unsupplied. The

melancholy causes, also, of sudden deaths from accident or otherwise, or from the cruel outrages of the blacks, which on many occasions could not be correctly taken account of, since the appointment of Police Magistrates and Coroners in the several districts, now seldom or never occur without an inquest being held.

In the present infant state of the colony, it is to be observed, that the proportion of aged persons in the population is smaller than in old countries, the generality of the emigrants coming out in the prime of life, few else being willing to undertake so arduous and so long a voyage. And although many of the prisoners that are sent out come to us with emaciated and diseased frames, in consequence of their former dissolute and irregular lives, yet the restraint to which they are subjected after their arrival in the colony, and the sufficiency of good and wholesome food with which they are supplied, in a certain degree repairs this premature waste, and places them as regards the probability of life, on a par with others. The diseases to which children are liable in Van Diemen's Land, are neither so many, nor, generally speaking, so severe as in England. Hooping cough was introduced into the island from one of the female prison ships about three years ago, but though it spread itself nearly throughout the whole population, it invariably appeared in a mild form, and we do not know that it was attended by a single death. Adults, indeed, and aged persons, who had not been affected with it in early life, felt it more severely. Small pox and measles are fortunately as yet unknown amongst us.

Against this favourable estimate of life, arising from the

climate and circumstances of the colony, we are compelled reluctantly to set a dreadful make-weight in the other scale. We mean the lamentable waste of life by intoxication. The quantity of spirits, and other strong drink consumed annually in the colony, may on a moderate computation be taken at not less than 100,000 gallons, which, according to the population, allows the enormous quantity of about five gallons to each individual, young and old, male and female, in the island. So astounding a fact, shews at a glance the horrid state into which some of the community must be immersed. Dreadful as it is, however, we are happy to bear testimony to its decrease, compared with former periods. A very large portion of those who first put their foot upon the shores of the Derwent, even belonging to what should be the more respectable and exemplary class of society, were confirmed drunkards, and died in the prime of life. To their ruinous example may fairly be attributed much of the dissipated habits that have so long afflicted the colony. For those in the humbler paths of life, always ready to imitate their superiors, are never so willing to do so, as in falling into relaxed habits, and in following that which is bad. Drunkenness especially is a vice of example, for nature recoils at the first intimacy with the Syren, and it is only by long and repeated attacks that she at last enchains her victim. This baneful example has however ceased to be set by any of those in the better walks of life, the old drunkards, almost without exception, having hurried themselves to the grave, and drunkenness is narrowing the sphere of its noxious influence. Most even of the humbler or labouring classes,

would now be ashamed to be charged with drunkenness, a vice which not many years ago, would have been their boast. The waste of property from this cause is immense, but we have here only to consider that of life. It shews itself in three ways, namely, first by gradually impairing the health and system, so as to unfit the person for the performance of the common affairs of life, and inducing premature death, secondly by apoplexy, suffocation, and other sudden and accidental deaths arising out of drunkenness, and thirdly by the crimes, murders and executions, generally attending those whom death has not otherwise overtaken. One half of those that die in the colony at the present time, perish either directly or indirectly through drunkenness.

But excess in drinking is not the only cause that counteracts the salubrious effects which the climate and his occupation have on the settler in Van Diemen's Land.—Excess in eating, though not so ruinous in itself, operates almost as powerfully in destroying health and shortening the duration of life. The stimulating influence which the pure and elastic atmosphere has upon the digestive powers of the stomach, has already been remarked, especially on persons who are mostly occupied in the open air. It naturally follows, in a country like this, where not only the best wheaten bread, but excellent butchers' meat of all kinds plentifully abounds, and provisions are supplied to the labouring classes almost without limitation, that men accustomed to deprivations in their mother country, and who in that comparatively cold climate were sensible how much substantial food helped to warm and support the system—it is natural that they should indulge their

appetite often to excess, and always far beyond what nature requires, or is conducive to their health. The celebrated Mr. Abernethy, however, (and many other skilful men coincide with him) has often declared that most men whom he knew ate twice as much as did them good. In the comparatively warm climate of Van Diemen's Land, a spare diet and a moderate proportion of animal food cannot be too much recommended. The activity inherent in the healthy man, and the native energy of his mind, cannot have full play or scope for exertion, when loaded and compressed with the fumes and effects of a heavy diet, especially in the warmer months of the year.

With the exception of these artificial causes of disease, physicians have not as yet discovered any complaint peculiar to the colony. Of the common disorders incidental to man, which have appeared most frequently, are those of fever and dysentery, but these probably can scarcely be reckoned to bear a larger proportion to the population than in other countries. A degree of temporary insanity both among men and women of the prisoner class, has perhaps shewn itself in a greater number of instances than is usual in England, but when the lives that many of these people have originally led, and the courses which have brought them to this country are considered, (not to mention the inevitable effects of inebriety in many of them, this is not to be wondered at. Several cases of wen, or protuberance on the neck, resembling the goitre of Switzerland, have for some years appeared in a certain district near New Norfolk, on the borders of the Derwent. Latterly, however, the complaint has become less frequent, and the patients have recovered, without

the use of any efficient medicine. Some slighter instances of it have recently shewn themselves also in Hobart Town and other places.

It is to be remarked, that persons who have resided some years in the colony, especially if they be advanced in life, seldom live long after their return to the moist and severe climate of their native country. On the whole it may be fairly estimated, from all the experience that the present young state of the colony affords, that the chances of life and longevity are twenty per cent. better in Van Diemen's Land than in England.

DIVISIONS OF THE ISLAND.

The whole of the settled part of the island was originally divided into the two counties of Buckinghamshire on the south, and Cornwall on the north, being distinguished by a line drawn from the east coast along the source of the St. Paul's river, the source of the Macquarie, till its junction with the Blackman's river, across the Table Mountain, past Sorell and Wood's Lake, and across St. Patrick's Plains to the Shannon, and River Ouse. But since the establishment of the Police Districts, the public business of the colony has mostly been carried on through the several Magistrates at the head of each. Until, therefore, it is found practicable for the Survey Department to carry the instructions from the Home Government into full effect, of dividing the island into regular counties, parishes, and hundreds, this division will probably continue; in the course of our description of the colony, therefore, we shall strictly follow this division, and our labours under this head will naturally subdivide themselves into the following sections; viz:—

1.—The district of Hobart Town, bounded on the south and west by the Huon river, and a line drawn across Mount Wellington to the Black Snake, and on the east by the River Derwent, including Brunè island.

2.—The district of New Norfolk, bounded from the Blacksnake to the Huon river, by the Hobart Town district, by the Huon, and by a line drawn from the source of that river, along the south side of Mount Field, till it joins the Derwent, at the bottom of the Peak of Teneriffe. It then follows the course of the Derwent till its junction with the Clyde, which divides it for a short distance from that district, till it reaches the township of Hamilton, when it is bounded by a line drawn due east till it meets the river Jordan at the Blackbrush, which river then divides it from the Richmond district, till it joins the Derwent opposite the Blacksnake.

3.—The district of Richmond, bounded on the south and west by Storm bay, the river Derwent and the Jordan, as far as the Blackbrush, when it is separated from the Oatlands district, by a line drawn through Jerusalem, across the Coal river at Mr. Walkinshaw's, through Prosser's Plains, and along Prosser's River to the sea, which then bounds it on the east, including Maria island. That settlement, however, as well as that of Port Arthur, on Tasman's peninsula, will be treated of under the head of Penal settlements.

4.—The Clyde district, bounded on the south by New Norfolk district, on the west by the river Dee, Lake Echo, and a line running north to the river Ouse, on the north and east by the Ouse, across to Mr. Sherwin's farm, when it is separated from the Oatlands district on the north by

a line drawn east till it meets the Jordan at Mr. Gregson's, the course of which river it then follows till it meets the points of the other districts at the Blackbrush.

5.—The Oatlands district, bounded on the south and west by the Richmond and Clyde districts, on the north by a line drawn from the River Ouse to the Shannon, by the Shannon, until its junction with a rivulet flowing from the Lagoon of islands, by Lake Arthur and the river which connects it with Wood's lake, and so on by the lake already described, separating Buckinghamshire from Cornwall, till it meets a line drawn due north and south, dividing it from the Oyster Bay district till it again meets the Richmond district at Prosser's river.

6.—The Oyster Bay district, bounded on the south by Spring bay and Prosser's river, on the west by Oatlands and the continuation of the line as before described, dividing it from the Campbell-town district by the boundary of the counties of Buckinghamshire and Cornwall, and on the east by the sea, including Freycinet's peninsula and Schouten's island.

7.—The district of Campbell-town, bounded on the south by the Oyster Bay and Oatlands districts, on the west by the Lake river from its source, at Wood's lake, till its junction with the South Esk, up to the source of the Break o'Day river, and thence by a line drawn due east to the sea at Patrick's head.

8.—Norfolk Plains district, bounded on the east by Campbell-town district, on the south by Oatlands, on the west by the River Ouse, by the range of mountains extending from the Platform bluff to the source of the River Forth at Emu plains, and thence by the Forth to the sea,

on the north by the sea from the mouth of the Forth to Port Sorell, on the east by the River Rubicon, and the Western river, till it meets the Lake river, on to the junction of that river with the South Esk, where it bounds the Campbell-town district as before.

9.—Launceston district, bounded on the south by Campbell-town district, on the west by Norfolk Plains, and on the north and east by the sea, including Cape Portland, and Waterhouse, Swan and other islands.

10.—The Van Diemen's Land Company's establishment at Circular Head, the limits of which are as yet undefined.

11.—The whole of the rest of the island extending all along the west coast, and along the south by Port Davey, round to the Huon, being wholly uninhabited and unlocated, with the exception of Macquarie Harbour.

12.—The islands in the straits being dependencies on the territory, and

13.—The Penal settlements, namely, Macquarie Harbour, Maria Island, and Port Arthur.

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1. THE HOBART TOWN DISTRICT.

This district, though nearly the smallest in extent, is by far the most important in the colony. It comprises an area, including Brunè island of about 400 square miles, or 25,000 acres, round more than three sides of which, independent of Brunè, it enjoys the advantage of water-carriage, affording an extent of coast, with convenient access and anchorage, for vessels of any burden for more than 150 miles, following the course of the Derwent through all its windings, inlets, and beautiful bays, from

the Blacksnake to the mouth of the Huon, and thence a considerable way up that river.

Throughout the whole extent, there is scarcely one level part, the surface of the entire district being an unceasing succession of hill and dale, and those farms which have been formed, many of them, now in a high state of cultivation, have been cleared, and brought under the plough at a considerable expense. Even round the beautiful village of New Town, with its neat villas, smiling and fertile gardens, its regular and productive corn fields, and rich tracts of pasture from English grasses, if the original cost of bringing it into its present state were calculated, it would more than double the amount which even the best of the farms would now fetch at a sale. At New Town however there are many beautiful little farms, extending along the banks of the Derwent and on both sides of the road, especially between Hobart Town and the Blakesnake: and though much of the land, had it been situated in the interior, at a greater distance from the market, would have been probably allowed to remain for many years in a state of nature, yet now that the labour of clearing off the timber, and breaking up the ground has been overcome, the farms prove both productive and profitable. Below Hobart Town, also, as far as Brown's River, there are many fine, though moderately-sized farms. But the influence of the vicinity to the metropolis on the neighbouring country has shewn itself in nothing more than in the rapid progress of gardening. The Government Garden in the domain on the borders of the Derwent has, within the last two or three years, under the superintendance of Mr. Davison, undergone a

considerable improvement, and will well repay the visit of a stranger. In addition to the striking luxuriance of the kitchen garden, the botanist will be pleased to see a collection, by no means contemptible, of exotic plants, the seeds of which have been introduced by gentlemen arriving in the colony from India, South America, Africa, and other parts of the World. To those who are fond of viewing the effects of human industry in improving the productions of nature, there are many other gardens round Hobart Town well deserving attention, among which we may mention Mr. Hone's and Mr. Gatehouse's at New Town, Mr. Ross's at Sandy Bay, and Mr. Cartwright's at the Retreat, Cray Fish Point.

The principal farms in this district, on the north side of Hobart Town commencing at Bridgwater, where the new bridge across the Derwent is now constructing, are those of Mr. Geiss, Mr. Govett, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Austen, Mr. Bilton, Mr. Capon; on the further side of Humphery's rivulet, and on this side Tolosa, the farm of Mr. Hull, and those of Mr. Collicot, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Gellibrand, Mr. Beamont, Mr. Gatehouse, Mr. Hone, Captain Bell, Mr. Thomas, and the Government farm. On the south side of the town are the farms of Mr. David Lord, at Sandy bay, of Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Chaffey, Mr. Garth, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Flexmore; Mr. Cartwright at Cray fish point; and further down, at Brown's river, Messrs. Lucas, Nickolls, Morris, and Baynton, and at Blackman's bay, Messrs. Sherbert, Foley and Gaughran. Near Mount Lewis are the farms of Messrs. Mansfield and Furgusson, and immediately opposite, on the north side of Brune island is the fine farm of Mr. Kelly.

The total number of acres in this district actually under the plough and spade, and bearing crops, do not much exceed at this time 1600 acres. The crops with which they are cultivated are in the following proportions:—

Wheat	700 acres
Barley	125 do.
Oats	120 do.
Peas	50 do.
Beans	5 do.
Potatoes	300 do.
Turnips	70 do.
English grasses	200 do.
Gardens	50 do.

During the year 1830, the average price of wheat in Hobart Town, may be taken at 7*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, of barley 5*s.*, of oats 5*s.* 6*d.*, of peas 10*s.*, of potatoes 6*l.* a ton, of turnips and mangel wurzel 2*l.* a ton; and of hay, estimating the quantity sold of natural and artificial grasses together at 6*l.*, the former being often sold at 50*s.* or 3*l.* a ton, while the latter fetched often 10*l.* and even 12*l.* a ton.

The spring of 1830 proving unusually dry, it had the effect throughout the generally hilly and thin soils of this district, of reducing the return at harvest, rather below the average crop of other years. In these, our statistical remarks, whenever absolute certainty cannot be arrived at, we invariably prefer to fix our estimate rather below than above par, considering nothing more injurious to the real interests of the colony than exaggerated statements, making either for or against its reputation. We therefore take the average returns of the crops in this district during the past year—of wheat at 15 bushels an acre, of barley at 20 bushels, of oats at 25, of peas and beans at 20

bushels each, of potatoes at 3 tons and a half, and of turnips at 7 tons per acre. As a great part of the land laid down in English grasses was not mowed, but eaten down as pasture, it would be unfair to estimate the return by the quantity of hay stacked or actually sold in Hobart Town. We take the average value, therefore, of the return of English grasses during the year at 10*l.* per acre. The returns of the garden ground, considering the quantity of greens, vegetables and fruit retailed in Hobart Town, and to the shipping, may be estimated on the whole at 25*l.* an acre.

It is here to be remarked, that the small comparative quantity of hay and other winter food for cattle saved in the colony, generally makes that article so scarce in Hobart Town before the beginning of spring, that no sooner is the grass fit to cut than large quantities are brought into town, and sold as high as a shilling a bundle, and thus a very considerable return is derived from a comparatively small piece of ground. Cape barley, which springs up very early in the season on good and well pulverized ground, is often sown and cut down for this purpose to great advantage. We may observe here also, that the waste of grass round Hobart Town, on being dried into hay is needlessly great. It is true, that in this climate it is necessary to dry it well to prevent the possibility of its heating and spoiling in the stack, but for that very reason, especially near the chief point of consumption, where the article is so valuable, some additional economy will well repay the farmer. It is calculated, even in the comparatively cold and moist climate of England, the grass made into hay loses by heat and evaporation five sixths

of its weight, that is 600 pounds of grass are reduced when made into hay in the stack to 100. But an experiment was made last year at Hobart Town, from which it appeared, that instead of the grass being reduced to only one sixth of its weight, it was wasted by the common practice to nearly one tenth, that is 600 pounds were found to weigh when made into hay, little more than 60 pounds. Grass intended for hay, in this climate, should be cut before it fully opens into bloom, and long before it ripens into seed, as is now generally the case. Most kinds of grass lose one third of their nutritive quality as well as weight by being allowed to stand for seed. By cutting it down early, a second crop may often be had, before that which had stood longer has began to turn green on the ground. The haymakers should follow the mowers within a very few hours, and if the hay after being two or three times in rapid succession turned over and gathered in small heaps, be stacked with layers of last year's wheat, oat or barley straw, in the proportion of one third or even one half to the quantity of hay, the whole will form a stack of the most nutritive and relishing fodder, equal to four times the weight collected in the present mode. If the layers of hay are also plentifully sprinkled with salt, the wasting fermentation will be not only checked, but the moisture of the salt and the virtue of the hay will in a great degree be communicated to the otherwise dry and tasteless straw. Hay prepared in this way will well repay the trouble, and will be eaten and relished by horses and cattle before any other. A peck or a peck and a half of salt may be thus mixed with each ton of hay, and the large

quantity of salt that was some years ago brought out as ballast in some of the Van Diemen's Land company's ships, and has mostly been lying useless ever since, could not be applied to a better use.

From the above estimate, then, it will appear, that the value of agricultural produce in the Hobart Town district, during the year 1830, was as follows:—

10500 Bushels	wheat at 7s. 6d.	£3937
2500 Do.	barley at 5s.	625
2500 Do.	oats at 5s. 6d.	676
1000 Do.	peas at 10s.	500
1050 Tons	potatoes at 120s.	6300
490 Do.	turnips at 40s.	980
200 Acres	English grass at 200s.	2000
50 Do.	Gardens at 25l.	1250
	Total produce	16,329

To this must be added the value of native grass consumed by the stock on the hills round the various farms, and the firewood brought in carts or boats to Hobart Town, and sold to the inhabitants. Although the natural pasture throughout the district is not very abundant, nor of a very luxuriant kind, yet it is so sweet, especially in spring, and so much relished by the stock, as to be preferred to any other; and cattle and horses may be seen grazing on the comparatively thin and dry grass of the hills, in preference to a fine field of clover and rye-grass contiguous and open to their use. This natural produce, then, may fairly be estimated to be worth collectively to the farmers in the district 2,000*l.* annually. As to the firewood, if we take the population of Hobart Town at 5,500, including the military, and allow a cart-load a week, at the average value of 6*s.* to a family of 10 persons, we shall have a weekly consumption of 550 cart-loads, value 165*l.* or 8,580*l.* a year.

The number of live stock in this district consisted, in the beginning of the year 1830, of 400 horses, 2,000 horned cattle, 1,200 sheep, and 250 goats. During the last four or five years, the breed of horses has been very much improved in the colony, by the introduction of valuable pedigrees from England, India, and Sydney, so that notwithstanding the increase in number, the average price of each has suffered little depreciation, and may be taken on a moderate estimate at £40. Cattle, on the contrary, have experienced but little improvement, with the exception of a few good milch cows, that have been imported; and are multiplying their breed. The average value of horned cattle throughout the colony may probably be taken at not more than 30 shillings a head, but as a larger proportion of good dairy cows is collected round Hobart Town than in any other part, and three-fourths of the remaining horned cattle in the district consist of well trained working oxen, it will not be extravagant to estimate them over-head at 50 shillings each. The sheep, being mostly fat, and brought recently to town for the use of the butcher, are worth 10 shillings each. The goats are not worth any thing. Upon these grounds we have, therefore, the following value of live stock in the district at the present time, viz:—

400 Horses at 40l. each	£16,000	
2,000 Cattle at 50s. each	5,000	
1,200 Sheep at 10s. each	600	—£21,600

The average size of the farms in this district does not exceed 50 acres each, and though many of them were originally of a thin soil, or very heavily encumbered with trees, they have been so cleared and cultivated by manual labour, and enriched by manure brought from Hobart

Town, that, generally speaking, they are now productive and fertile. The smallness of their size, with the farm steadings necessarily erected upon each, makes the extent of cultivated land taken collectively of more value than those of large farms in the interior, and at the average value at which several have been sold or let, within the last two or three years, the value of the land in cultivation, including buildings, agricultural implements, gardens, &c. may be reasonably taken at £25 an acre, giving for the whole 1,600 acres a sum total of £40,000. The rental derived from this, on the average, at the present time, is £5,000; that is, allowing about eight years' purchase of the property, or an interest for money invested of twelve and a half per cent.

The total value of agricultural property within the district is then as follows:—

Land	£40,000	
Live Stock	21,600	
Annual Produce ..	26,909	——88,509

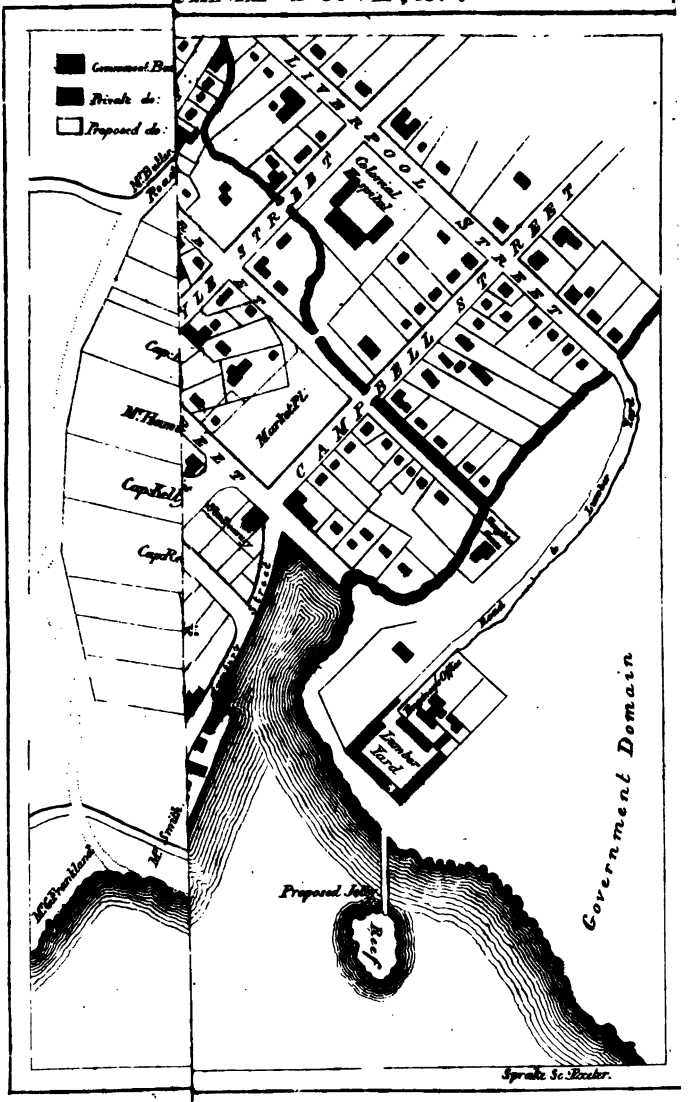
The total number of inhabitants resident upon this extent, exclusive of Hobart Town, does not exceed, at the present time, 800 souls, of whom 580 are free persons, and the remaining 220 prisoners sent out from England, in the following proportions:—

Male adults, free	300	
Ditto, under age	150	
Female adults, free.....	90	
Ditto, under age, ditto	40	
Male Prisoners	180	
Female ditto	40	——800

HOBART TOWN.

This town, which is also the capital of the island, and the seat of Government, is situated on the west side of

...LIVAN'S COVE, &c.



the Derwent, near the northern extremity of the district to which it gives the name. A fine stream of water, taking its rise from the foot of Mount Wellington, about 4 miles distant, runs through the town. The banks on each side rise all round in gentle eminences, on which the town is built. The houses being placed originally on small separate allotments of ground, consisting of a quarter or half an acre each, the view as the stranger walks along the streets is left unobstructed, and generally commands a delightful prospect over the town and buildings. When the several streets are properly levelled and made, at all times, freely accessible, Hobart Town altogether will form one of the most pleasantly situated towns that can well be conceived. An amphitheatre of gently rising hills, beautifully clothed with trees, and having Mount Wellington, 4,000 feet high, as the highest, defends it from the westerly winds, and bounds the horison on that quarter, while the magnificent estuary of the Derwent, with its boats and shipping and picturesque points of land winding along the banks, and forming beautiful bays and lakes, skirts it on the east.

Macquarie-Street, in which most of the public buildings and offices are placed, runs along a sort of ridge or terrace, by a gentle ascent of upwards of a mile from the wharf, commanding on one side a beautiful prospect of the town, backed with picturesque hills and distant mountains, and on the other a full view of the harbour and shipping. As we wish to make our little work as practically useful to the stranger as possible, we will suppose him to be just landed from the vessel on his arrival from England, and will endeavour to conduct him through

the several streets, informing him as he goes along of the several localities.

If he lands on the old Jetty, the first object which meets his eye, after passing the landing-waiters' offices on his left, is a noble range of substantially-built lofty store-houses on his right. The first is the Leith Australian Company's Stores; then follow Mr. Orr's, Mr Wilson's, Mr. Maule's, the Commercial Tavern, kept by Mr. Maycock, Mr. Bunster's, Messrs. Dawes and Hewitt's, Messrs. Kemp & Co.'s, the large and commodious King's Ordnance Stores, originally built for the Australian Company, from which all articles of consumption, except provisions, are issued for the use of the local government; above which are several buildings in progress. Mr. Gray's ship-building yard and stores, and Capt. Bell's; and, on the left, being the eastern end of the intended New Wharf, running in a crescent to the opposite side of the harbour, is Mr. Walker's steam engine, flour mill and stores.

Here the stranger, turning round nearly at right angles to his left, suddenly opens to view a fine prospect of Macquarie-street, running up in a straight line with St. David's Church, and mountains in the distance. The whole extent of this street has been properly laid down and metalled, and at all times of the year, and almost in all weathers, affords a dry and agreeable promenade. The buildings on the left, as we walk up this street, are in the following order:—

1.—The Commissariat offices and Treasury with two sentries

2.—The King's Commissariat stores, capable of con-

taining about 25 thousand bushels of wheat and flour, with vaults underneath for bonded spirits and tobacco, and wharfs behind, devoted solely for the purposes of Government.

3.—The residence of the Private Secretary, Mr. Parramore.

4.—Government House, the residence of the Lieutenant Governor and family, the Executive and Legislative council chambers, the offices of the Private Secretary, and the offices of the Town adjutant, and Barrack master, all situated nearly under one roof, at a convenient distance from the street, and surrounded by pleasure grounds and shrubbery. There are two entrances leading from each wing, at the highest of which a sentry is generally posted.

5.—The Supreme Court-house, where all civil and criminal cases are tried, containing also a hall where the Court of Requests is held monthly, for the trial of civil cases not exceeding 10*l.* in amount, and where also the bench of Magistrates and Court of Quarter Sessions hold their sittings. Here also are the offices of the Master of the Court, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and above stairs, on the eastern outer corner, the office of the Registrar.

6.—The Bonded Stores, at the corner of Murray-street, which here crosses at right angles, formerly the Female House of Correction, where spirits, tobacco, and other excisable goods, are placed by the owners, until it is convenient to withdraw them, and pay the duties.

7.—Adjoining this, and surrounded by the same brick wall, partly situated in Murray-street, is the Goal, in

which debtors and criminals are confined, and where also resides Mr. Bisdee, the keeper. This building having been erected in the early periods of the Colony, when workmen and materials were few and bad, is already old and insufficient; and a military guard, with three sentries, is constantly on duty. Rising above the wall, the spectator will see the humiliating black painted beams, forming the gallows and scaffold, on which the victims of crime, condemned to death, take their last ignominious exit to the other world.

8.—The residence of Mrs. Lakeland. 9.—The private residence of Mr. Burnett, the Colonial Secretary. 10.—Mr. Woolley, cabinet maker. 11.—Mr. Walters, of the Derwent Bank, and Mrs. Walters, milliner. 12.—Mr. Rush. 13.—The residence of the Rev. Mr. Norman. 14.—Mr. Belbin, inspector of stock. 15.—Lieut. Groves, 63rd regiment. 16.—Mr. Lyons, Clerk of the Peace. 17.—Mr. Paterson, carpenter. 18.—Mrs. Nightingale. 19.—Mr. Dutton, carpenter. 20.—Mr. Nichols, baker. 21.—Mr. Harris's stores, and brass foundry. 22.—Mrs. Howe, milliner. 23.—Mr. Wilkinson, of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land. 24.—The residence of Mr. Sorell, Registrar of the Supreme Court. 25.—The offices of the Survey Department, of the Land Board, of the Collector of Internal Revenue, and of the Registrar of Deeds. 26.—The residence of Mr. Geo. M. Stephen, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Mr. Gallot, of the Survey Department, and Mr. Evans, of the Land Board. 27.—The private residence of Mr. Stephen, the Solicitor-General. 28.—The private residence of Mr. Frankland, the Surveyor-General. 29.—Mr. Bateman. 30.—Mr. Kinsman, So-

licitor. 31.—Mr. Frampton. 32.—Mr. Bayley's stores. 33.—Mr. Morrow, builder. 34.—The private residence of Captain Neilley, Ordnance storekeeper. 35.—Mr. Pernell. *On the right hand, or north side, are*—1.—Mr. Stokell's warehouse and stores, at the corner of the new market place. 2.—Mr. Gordon, the Hope and Anchor inn. 3.—Mr. Stokell's old stores and timber yard. 4.—Mr. Underwood's Royal Exchange Auction Mart. 5.—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land, with the residence of Mr. Lowes, the Cashier. 6.—The Colonial Secretary's office, the Colonial Audit office, and the Port Officer's office, with yard for building and repairing boats, sail making, &c. 7.—Mr. Lewis's auction rooms and stores. 8.—Mr. Kerr's stores, and residence. 9.—Mr. Mulgrave, Chief Police Magistrate, Capt. Boyd, Deputy Surveyor-General, Mrs. Edward Lord. 10.—The residence of Mr. David Lord. 11.—The Guard-house, at the corner of Elizabeth-street. 12.—The Commercial Bank, and residence of Mr. Dunn. 13.—The Counting-house, and extensive stores of Messrs. Kemp and Co. 14.—St. David's Church, in which Divine Service is performed three times every Sunday. The first begins at nine in the morning, when such of the prisoner class as are in private service with families in the town, ticket of leave men, and others, chiefly attend; the second at eleven, for the inhabitants of the town generally, when the military in garrison march to church from the barracks, and return with the band playing; and the third at four in the afternoon. All these services are for the most part crowded, and from 1,800 to 2,000 different individuals are estimated to join in holy worship at the

several services every Sunday. The two first are performed by the Senior Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Bedford, and that in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Norman. A handsome large clock, with two dials, one fronting the east and the other the west, has recently been erected, adding a new liveliness to the town, and a greater precision and regularity to the occupations of the inhabitants. 15.—The residence of Mr. Cartwright, Solicitor. 16.—residence and chambers of Mr Rowlands, Solicitor. 17.—Mr. Hodgson. 18.—Mr. Cox, Macquarie Hotel. 19.—The private residence of His Honour the Chief Justice. 20.—The residence of Mr. John Briggs. 21.—The Residence of Mr. Hamilton, Managing Director of the Derwent Bank. 22.—Mrs. Hames. 23.—Mr. Fawkner. 24.—Higher up on this side are Mr. Hackett's distillery, and ship yard, Mr. Rayner's upper flour mill, Dynnyrne, the romantic residence of Mr. R. L. Murray, the Female House of Correction, and the Saw Mill, and Tannery.

DAVEY-STREET.—Passing from Macquarie-street, past the Court House, towards the New Wharf, the stranger enters Davey-street, on the left or east side of which is:

1.—The present Custom-house and Offices, beyond which is the Church-yard. 2.—The private residence of Mr. Moodie, Assistant Commissary General, at the top of a beautiful lawn, surrounded by a shrubbery of native plants. 3.—A little above this is the entrance to the Military barracks. 4.—The old Lumber Yard, and Carter's barracks. And at the top—5.—The Female Orphan School. *On the west, or right hand side.*—1.—The Waterloo hotel, Mr. Petchey. 2.—The chambers of Mr. Stephen, Solicitor General, and Mr. Pit-

cairn, solicitor. 3.—The Derwent bank and residence of Mr. Adey, Cashier. 4.—The residence and chambers of Mr. Ross, solicitor. 5.—The private residence of Mr. Pitcairn, solicitor. 6.—Miss Bamber's boarding school for young Ladies. 7.—The residence of Major Fairtlough, 63d regt. 8.—Mr. Shacklock. 9.—Mr. Coles, boat-builder. 10.—The residence and chambers of Mr. Montagu, Attorney General. 11.—Lieut. Poole, 63rd. 12.—Lieut. Ball. 13.—Capt. Neilley. 14.—Lieut. Dexter, and several houses beyond, inhabited by soldiers, among which is Corporal M'Gory's boarding and lodging house, besides several houses in progress.

On the peninsula towards Mulgrave battery are situated the residence of Mr. O'Conner, inspector of roads at Cottage-green, the villa of Mr. Read, Managing Director of the bank of Van Diemen's land, and that of Mr. Grant.

ELIZABETH-STREET—This is the chief street for business, containing many large and well furnished shops and stores. On the left of west side are 1, immediately behind the Guard house, the Counting house and residence of Mr. Hewitt, in front of which is 2, Mrs. Philpot, milliner. 3.—Mr. Clark, baker. 4.—Mr. Stanfield. 5.—Messrs. Wise and Day, Ship Inn. 6.—Mr. Eddington. 7.—Mr. Jones, and Messrs. Browne and Co. general agents. 8.—Mr. John Lord. 9.—Mr. Langford's stores. 10.—Mr. Smithson, gun smith, &c. 11.—Mr. F. Murray, Albion hotel. 12.—Mr. Wylde confectioner. 13.—Mr. Caldwell's stores. 14.—Mr. Guy's stores, at the corner of Liverpool street. 15.—Mr. Jones, confectioner. 16.—Mr. Swan's stores. 17.—Messrs. Jackson & Addi-

son, builders. 18.—Messrs. J. & W. Robertson's stores. 19.—Mrs. Blakesly's millinery and haberdashery stores. 20.—Mr. Cook's auction room and stores. 21.—The Police Office, and the office of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts. 22.—Mr. Hopkin's store. 23.—Mr. Mark Solomon's stores. 24.—Mr. Morgan's stores, 25.—Mr. Lear, baker. 26.—Mr. Murray's stores. 27.—Mr. B. Henry's stores. 28.—Mr. Williams. 29.—Mr. Puckeridge, watchmaker. 30.—Mr. Burns, carpenter. 31.—Mr. Wintle, shoemaker and tanner. 32. Roxborough House, Mrs. Midwood's Boarding School for Young Ladies. 33.—Mr. Holland's stores. 34.—Mr. H. Chapman, builder and store. 35.—Capt. Smith. 36.—Mr. Makepeace, Somerset Arms Inn. 37.—Mr. J. Earl. 38.—Mr. Hines. 39.—Mr. Ludgater, White Hart Inn. 40.—Mr. Wilson. 41.—Mr. G. A. Robinson. 42.—Mr. Darling, D. A. Com. General. 43.—Mr. Ware. 44.—Mr. Condel. 45.—a little way from the road, are the Government lime kilns, and the residence of Mr. O'Ferrall, Collector of Customs, and Shoobridge's hop-garden. 46—Mrs. M'Tavish, Accoucheuse. 47—we then arrive at the beautiful cottage of Beauly Lodge, the residence of Mr. Emmett, Chief Clerk of the Colonial Secretary's Department. *On the right, or east side,* 1—Mr. Stocker, Derwent hotel. 2.—Large butcher's shop. 3.—Mr. Presnell, shoemaker. 4.—Mr. John Dean, baker and store. 5.—Messrs. Wood and Co. tin ware manufactory. 6.—Mr. Stodart. 7.—Belvidere wine vaults. 8.—Mr. Pattison, baker. 9.—White, watch maker. 10.—Campbell, confectioner. 11.—Maddox, druggist and stores. 12.—The Tasmanian and Austra-

lasiatic Review printing office, and residence of Mr. Macdougal. 13.—Mr. Pinker's stores. 14.—Mr. Makepeace, ironmongery and stores. 15.—Mr. Deane, circulating library, stationery, stores, &c. in the large room above the library, is held the reading-room and library of the Hobart Town Book Society, and on Sunday, the Chapel, for the present, of the Independent persuasion, under the Rev. Mr. Miller. 16.—Mr. Eldridge, druggist and store. 17.—Mr. Mather's stores. 18.—Mrs. Morrisey, Bricklayers' arms. 19.—Curtis, blacksmith. 20.—Mr. Morgan's stores. 21.—Messrs. Cowles and Aitchison, tailors. 22.—Mr. Roberts' stores. 23.—Mr. Farrell. 24.—Butcher's shop. 25.—Mr. Mason, veranda and wine vaults. 26.—Messrs. Gow, hosier and glover. 27.—Wright, butcher. 28.—R. Williamson, shoemaker. 29.—S. Williamson, Edinburgh wine vaults. 30.—Lightfoot, tailor. 31.—Foster, watch maker, Mrs. Corbett, milliner. 32.—Mr. Fisher, Coach and Horses. 33.—The Colonial Times printing office. 34.—Mr. Bent. 35.—Mr. Thomas Hopkin's store. 36.—Mr. Morison, watch maker. 37.—Messrs. Lindsay, Stowell Arms. 38.—Case, shoemaker. 39.—Simco, wheelwright. 40.—Barret's stores. 41.—Mr. Rand. 42.—Dr. Bryant. 43.—Mr. Boyes, the Colonial Auditor. 44.—Mr. Fletcher, acting chief constable. 45.—Mr. Stracey's new house. 46.—Mr. Forcett, fishmonger. 47.—Mr. Holdship, plough manufactory. 48.—Mr. Frost, Rose Inn. 49.—Mr. Morris, Dallas Arms Inn. 50.—Mr. J. L. Roberts's garden.

Liverpool-Street, running parallel to the north of Macquarie-street, if we begin at the east end next the

the Commissariat. 67.—Jacobs. 68—Lieut. Carew, 63d. 69.—Mr. Dunkley. 70.—Mr. Stace, tidewaiter. 71.—Mr. Offord. 72.—Captain D'Arcey, Royal Staff Corps.

CAMPBELL-STREET.—Passing through the market-place, on the left over the bridge is 1 Rockhouse, Mr. Bilton, wholesale stores, and residence. 2.—Messrs. Cooling, stores. 3.—Asquil, shoemaker. 4.—Risely. 5.—Stephens, carter. 6.—Dr. Turnbull. 7.—Mr. W. Hutton, butcher's shop. 8.—Mr. Young, Union tavern. 9.—Mrs. Griffith, laundress. 10.—The prisoners' barracks, containing from 6 to 8 hundred prisoners, here is the private residence of Mr. Gunn the superintendent, and a flour mill driven by the prisoners on a treadmill. The large yard building here for this House of Correction is not yet finished. 11.—Mr. Mawle. 12.—Mr. Herring, bricklayer. 13.—Mrs. Hammond. 14.—Mr. Miller of the Colonial Auditor's department. 15.—Mr. Stone, carpenter. 16.—Mr. Bodry's new house. 17.—Mr. Cooly's new house. 18.—Mr. Morgan's new house. *On the right or east side.* Fronting the Market-place, 1.—Messrs. Lucas, London Arms. 2.—Guest. 3.—Peart, Baker. 4.—Hobsell. 5.—Dennett, Dolphin Inn. 6.—Capt. Wilson's new house. 7.—Ditto wholesale stores. 8.—The private residence and offices of Mr. Maddox, the officer in charge of the account branch of the Commissariat. 9.—Sky, tinman. 10—Crombie, wholesale stores. 11.—Mr. Moore, Collector of internal Revenue. 12.—J. Boyes' wholesale stores. 13.—Capt. Bunster. 14.—Dowsett's Academy. 15.—Copeland's stores. 16.—Burgess, Jolly Sailor. 17.—Lloyd. 18.

Daniels. 19.—R. H. Woods. 20.—T. Myers, boatman. 21.—Anderson, carpenter. 22.—Rice. 23.—Mr. Bisdee's new villa and garden. 24.—Yates, plasterer. 25.—Boavista, the elegant new architectural villa of Dr. Scott.

ARGYLE-STREET.—Turning from Macquarie-street, at the Colonial Secretary's office, on the left or west side, after passing Mr. Lewis's, are, 1.—Kerr, blacksmith. 2.—J. Clark, cooper. 3.—Crossing the Bridge, M'Kavitt's eating house, and behind it Mr. Squire's School. 4.—Mezger's, Bird in Hand. 5.—Knowles. 6.—Brody's store, corner of Liverpool-street. 7.—Roberts, baker. 8.—Howman, saddler. 9.—Goulston and Scott, corn factors. 10.—Mrs. Johnson, Kentish Lodging-house. 11.—M. Ellis, carpenter. 12.—Passing round the quarry, Messrs. Bye. 13.—Willard, bricklayer. 14.—Pudney. 15.—Overall, carpenter. 16.—Wright, butcher. 17.—Thompson, hair-dresser. 18.—Wirret, carpenter. *On the right, or east side.* Passing the Colonial Secretary's office, 1.—Askin & Morrison's stores. 2.—Briggs, saddler. 3.—Tidd. 4.—Bush, Spread Eagle. 5.—Roberts, brewery. 6.—Smith, baker. 7.—Nicholls, upholsterer. 8. Roberts' stores, and chaises to hire. 9.—I. and J. Solomon's stores. 10.—Robinson, carpenter. 11.—Robinson, sausage maker. 12.—Woodward, of the Commissariat of Accounts department. 13.—Passing the quarry, Carmichael, Builder. 14.—Grant, ditto. 15.—T. Smith, baker. 16.—Howard's stores. 17.—Orgill, tailor. 18.—Mr. Lempriere, of the Commissariat department. 19.—Wheat Sheaf Inn, Mr. Pain. 20.—Dixon, quarryman. 21.—Watts.

MURRAY-STREET.—Opposite St. David's church are, 1.—The chambers of Mr. Hone, Master of the Supreme Court and Commissioner of the Court of Requests, of Mr. Cartwright, and of Mr. Horne. 2.—Mr. Peet, Registrar of the Court of Requests. 3.—J. Young. 4.—Chadburne, hairdresser. 5.—Pitt, Man of Ross. 6.—Priest, carpenter. 7.—The Post-office, Mr. Collicott, Auction-rooms. 8.—The residence and chambers of Mr. Jennings, Solicitor. Across Liverpool-street, 9.—Reading. 10—Dr. Crowther, surgery. 11.—Reeves, millwright. 12—Mr. Carr, D. A. Commissary-general. 12—Walford, Turk's Head Inn. 13—Mr. Brown, Superintendent of Government Carpenters. 14—Sterling, Royal Oak inn. 15—Cafferty's store. 16—Mrs. Griffiths. 17—H. Wilks' store. 18.—Mrs. Redgrove, dressmaker; also Rogers's school. 19—Harris, carpenter. 20—Mrs. Doyle. 21.—Evans. 22—C. Ross, butcher. 23—Clerks of the Police office. 24.—Wilson, brewer. 25—Hoskisson. 26—Fowle, needlewoman. 27—John Baker, lime-burner. 28—Baldwin, tailor. 29—Edwards, tailor. 30—Mrs. Matthews, dressmaker. *On the east, or right hand.* 1.—Bruford's stores. 2—A garden, 3—Capt. Dumas, 63rd regiment. 4—Walford, King George Inn. 5—Miln. 6—Walton, carpenter. 7—Smith, pieman. 8—Young, labourer. 9—Brown's store. 10—Gee, carpenter. 11.—Bryant, baker. 12.—Roberts, blacksmith. 13—Kemp. 14—Gray. 15—Sharman, baker. 16—Tilley's store. 17—Quarter Master Cart, 63rd regt. 11—Lieutenant Simmons, assistant Engineer. 19—Whitehouse, coppersmith. 20—Norris, glazier. 21—Harris. 22—Kelley's store.

23—Hollister, tanner, and parchment maker. 24—Chandler, labourer. 25—Smith, gardener. Beyond this is Veteran-row, leading to the Government lime-kilns, and the New town road.

HARRINGTON-STREET.—Turning from Davey-street, opposite the Burial ground on the left. 1—Whitaker, upholsterer. 2—The residence and chambers of Mr. Butler, solicitor. 3—Lieut. Lane, 63rd. Town Adjutant. 4.—Mr. Legge, Under-Sheriff. 5—Jones, gunsmith. 6—Mason, butcher. 7—Mrs. O'Brien, Edinburgh Castle. 8.—Wright, shoe-maker. 9—Davis, cooper. 10—Hopwood and Morgan. 11—Chorley, St. Patrick inn. 12—Clayton. 13—Howell, milkman. 14.—Bryant, sexton. *On the right or east side.* 1—At the corner of Bathurst-street, Brown, Bear inn. 2—Farthing, baker. 3—Stone, 4, 5, and 6, these houses change their tenants so frequently that we did not venture to ascertain their inhabitants. 7—Giles, shoe-maker. 8—Morris. 9—Wilson. 10—Elder, whaler. 11—Osborne, gardener. 12—At the end, Mrs. Percival, mantua-maker.

BARRACK-STREET.—Leaving the Military Barracks, the first house on the left or west side, after passing Lieut. Poole's at the corner, is 1—Haskell's store. 2.—Faber, builder, & Gill. 3.—Government mill, Rayner. 4.—Mrs. Foyle, young ladies' school. 5.—Twinning, brickmaker. 6.—Gaff, sawyer. 7.—Probyn. 8.—Capt. Vicary, 63rd Regt. 9.—Goodwin. 10—Hoskisson. *On the right or east side.* 1—The residence of Mr. M'Lachlan, agent of the Leith Australian Company. 2—Taylor's stores. 3.—Rayner, baker. 4—Fraser, dyer

5—Mrs. Lawrence, laundress. 6.—Isaacs. 7—Gabit, gunsmith. 8—Gormley, tailor. 9—Mrs. Smith. 10—Mr. Swift, district constable.

MOLLE-STREET—running parallel with Barrack-street, and commencing at Davey-street, behind the Military Barracks, on the left. 1—Dowson. 2—Bethune, the old mill. 3—Wallis, baker. 4—Mrs. Lush, washer-woman. 5.—Trottman, labourer. 6—Mrs. Morgan, dress-maker. 7—Mrs. Field. *And on the right, or east side.* 1—Simon Staples, sawyer. 2—Henry Stamford. 3—Millard, butcher. 4—Mr. Topliss, district constable. 5.—Eden, sawyer.

ANTILL-STREET.—1.—Balls, labourer. 2.—Smith, carter.

COLLINS-STREET, commencing below the market-place, opposite the Government slaughter-house, on the left is 1—Facey, woolstapler. 2—Scringer, whaler. 3—Mrs. Campbell, Highlander inn 4—French, boatman. 5—Lloyd, butcher. 6—Farther behind, Mr. Kelly, ship owner, &c. 7—Dowdell, butcher. 8—Anson, carpenter. 9—Mrs Foley. 10—Mr. Parker, livery stables. 11—Mr. John Walker, formerly Mrs. Kearney's. 12—James, blacksmith. 13—Mott, butcher. 14—Olding's stores. 15—Count. 16—Crossing Elizabeth street, Stracey's stores. 17—Todd. 18—Lake, gunsmith. 19—Clark, tinman. 20—Butler, bricklayer. 21—Raines, tanner and leather cutter. 22—Bateman, commander of the Government brig Prince Leopold. 23—Willison, baker. 24—Dr. Westbrook. 25—Lester. 26—Dudgeon, brewery. *And on the right or north side.* 1—Mrs. Williams.

laundress. 2—Bowden, whaler. 3—T. Dean, carter. 4—Fraser, shoemaker. 5—Camp, butcher. 6—The private residence of Mr. Kemp. 7—Mrs. Gee, bonnet maker. 8—Passing the Ship inn, Paisley's store. 9—Risbey, boat builder. 10—Mrs. Hopwood. 11—O'Sullivan, Green Gate inn. 12—Thompson, carter. 13—Weavill. 14—O. Smith. 15—Presnell, junior, tanner and shoemaker. 16—Luckman, new Waterloo flour mill. 17—The residence of Mr. Horne, Solicitor. 18—Job Neale, gardener. 19—Walton, sawyer. 20—Mr. Ballantyne, of the Customs department. 21—D. Cowles, carter. 22—Gardener, Carpenter. 23—Hames, gardener. 24—Goadby, constable. 25—Hall, sawyer.

GOULBOURN STREET,—Leading from Harrington street, between Liverpool-street, and Bathurst-street on the left. 1—Mason, butcher. 2—Tapsell, Gibraltar Rock inn. 3—Maples, bricklayer. 4—Luckman, Bull's Head inn. 5—Lamph, stone mason. 6—Provence, carpenter. 7—Beard, hatter. 8—Ogleman, yeast maker. 9—Mathison. 10—Rowlands, broommaker. 11—Crawn. 12—Bernard Hill, violin player. 13—Martin, cowherd. *And on the right or north side.* 1—The tripe-seller. 2—Lupton, sawyer. 3—Sollett, baker. 4—Bryant, plasterer. 5—Mrs. Townley. 6—Gordon, shoemaker. 7—Mortimer, butcher. 8—Beck, constable. 9—Hartley, do. 10—M'Koy. 11—M'Villey. 12—Wright's store. 13—Ferguson, baker. 14—Hancock, Black Swan inn. 15—Walker, shoemaker. 16—Mundy. 17—Hurst. 18—Trott, labourer. 19—Lewis, Gunsmith. 20—Mrs. Heath's store, dress-maker. 21—

Samuel, tailor. 22—Martin, whaler. 23—Gilbert, painter 24—Parish, labourer. 25—Allwood, labourer.

BATHURST-STREET.—Commencing in Campbell-street, at the corner of the Penitentiary on the left. 1—Miller, butcher. 2—Mrs. Palmer, baker. 3—Jeffries, cabinet maker. 4—M'Kenna, shoemaker and tanner. 5—Pegg, sawyer. 6—Gulley, whaler. 7—Butler, oyster-shop. 8—Tilley, timber seller. 9 Behind the Police Office, Lewis, Rising Sun inn. 10—Groom, coachman. 11—Thomson, shoemaker. 12—Clayton, baker. 13—Whitehead, sawyer, Richardson, labourer. 14—Hamesworth. 15—Watts, butcher. 16—Wilson, shoemaker. 17—(1831) uninhabited. 18—Gunyon, constable. 19—Mason, whaler. 20—Murphy, the well known Sheriff's officer. 21—Mrs. Gormanley. 22—Morris, hair-dresser. 23—Penington, constable. *On the right, or north side.* 1—Copperwright, wheelwright. 2—Mrs. Hume, board and lodging house. 3—The residence and chambers of Mr. Fereday, Sheriff. 4—Hollock, labourer. 5—Madame D'Hatman. 6—Howell, cutler. 7—Gillway, tailor. 8—Smith, glazier. 9—Shribs, painter. 10—Jones, cooper. 11—Garretty, stone mason. 12—White, shoemaker. 13—Mrs. Davis, laundress. 14—Fletcher, messenger, Derwent Bank. 15—Osbourn store and oilman. 16—Mrs. Shribs. 17—Watson, tailor. 18—Mr. Capon, chief constable. 19—Smith, tinman. 20—The Watch-house, generally full from Saturday night to Monday morning. 21—Scott and Thomson. 22—Mrs. Dean, laundress. 23—Messrs. Cunningham and Nichols. 24—Gardiner, shoemaker. 25—Kelly, hair-dresser. 26—Amott. 27—Saunders. 28—Thorn, carpenter. 29

—M'Canna. 30—Arnold and Hewitt, broom-makers. 31—Meanders, shoemaker. 32—Sadgrove, carpenter. 33—Costellow, tinman. 34—Pratt. 35—Mrs. Doyle, laundress. 36—Foster, carpenter. 37—Page. 38—Price, labourer. 39—Denny, shoemaker. 40—Hamstead, constable.

MELVILLE-STREET, commencing in Campbell-street, the corner of the Penitentiary. *On the left, or south side.* 1—The Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Mr. Macarthur is the Minister of this Chapel, in which service is usually performed three times every Sunday, besides an evening service on Thursdays. The different services begin at 11, 3, and 6, or half-past six respectively. The number of persons who generally attend are at each service about 200, and the congregation is gradually increasing. Besides this, there is a Sabbath School held in the church, at which from 40 to 50 children are instructed. 2—The Presbyterian Minister's Manse. 3—James Howe, boatman. 4—Cooper, javelin-man. 5—Mrs. Cook's school. 6—Withy, plasterer. 7—Macdougal, sen. 8—Hanger, blacksmith—crossing Elizabeth-street, 9—Clarke, shoemaker. 10—Mrs. Templeman's lodging-house. 11—The Wesleyan Chapel. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson is the present pastor of this chapel. This gentleman lately succeeded the Rev. Mr. Corvoso, who after, according to the rules of the persuasion, having fulfilled the period allotted to him at this station, returned in March last to England. Previous to him, the duty was performed by the Rev. Mr. Mansfield, who, shortly after his return to Sydney, became the able editor of that very respectable and voluminous work, the Sydney Gazette, which he still

continues to conduct. The number of persons generally attending divine worship at this chapel, amount to about 300. There are three services every Sunday, besides an evening service on Wednesday, as in the Presbyterian Church; there is also a numerous Sunday School attached to this Chapel. There is besides a congregation of about 40 persons at the new little chapel of this persuasion, lately commenced at O'Brien's Bridge, which, considering the thinness of the population in that vicinity, says much for the moral and religious habits of the people. 12—Bewteeli, chapel-keeper. 13—Mrs. Grattery, dress-maker. 14—Mrs. Jones, mantua-maker. 15—Caroline Campbell. 16—Mrs. Kevill, needlewoman. 17—Curry, shingler. 18—Moon, plasterer. 19—Mrs. Moore, laundress. 20—Alcock, shoemaker. 21—Mrs. Hutchinson, laundress. 22—Mrs. Mitchell. 23—Doyle. 24—P. Rogan. 25—Mrs. Rocher's young ladies' school. *On the right, or north side.* 1—Kerry, overseer of masons. 2—Mason, carpenter. 3—The old Penitentiary, where part of the chain gang is shut up at night. 4—Thompson's Academy. 5—Jackson, carter. 6—Collins, plasterer. 7—Champion, hat manufactory. 8—Lane, boatman. 9—Byron, constable, and Priest, carpenter. 10—Mrs. Easton, laundress. 11—Mrs. Flexmore, ditto. 12—Bent, bricklayer. 13—Mrs. Harris, laundress. 14—Edgar, constable. 15—M'Vie, carpenter. 16—Flight, boatman. 17—Walker, labourer, Tailor, baker. 18—Reynolds, Shamrock inn. 19—Montgomery, carter. 20—M'Shane. 21—Owen, stonemason. 22—M'Bride, labourer. 23—Reeves, labourer, 24—Fitzpatrick, shoemaker. 25—Leonard, carpenter. 26—Beresford, shoemaker. 27—Douglas,

tanner. 28—Moore, labourer. 29—David Ramsay, sail and tent maker, also board and lodging-house. 30—Horne, carpenter, on the hill.

BRISBANE-STREET, beginning in Campbell street. *On the left, are.* 1—Mrs. Crump, laundress. 2—R. Gavin. 3—Bent, shoemaker. 4—Pullen, urner. 5—Mrs. Abbott's boarding-school for young ladies. 6—Capt. Pratt, of the schooner Eagle trading to Swan River. 7—Davis, tailor. 8—Long, blacksmith. 9—Mason, bricklayer. 10—Williams, shoemaker. 11—E. Nash. 12—Mason, carpenter. 13—Bowden, the Lamb Inn. 14—Mrs. Collins, laundress. 15—Robinson. 16—Cheatam, baker. 17—Brinn, mariner. 18—Scott, gardener, and collector and exporter of seeds of indigenous plants. 19—John Thomas. 20—Coppin. 21—Ready, labourer. 22—Wade's school. *On the right, or north side.* 1—Derby, coppersmith. 2—Fluerty, mariner. 3—J. Chapman. 4—Hiddlestone, accountant of the Commercial Bank. 5—Schultze. 6—the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, the Wesleyan pastor. 7—Mr. Thornloe and Mr. Scrivener of the Private Secretary's Office. 8—Mrs. Harper, milliner and dress maker. 9—standing on the rising ground, a little removed from the street, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Macarthur. 10—On the other side of Elizabeth street. 11—Smerdon, butcher and store. 12—Mrs. Pester, laundress. 13—The Roman Catholic Chapel, standing in the midst of a beautiful lawn, on a sloping eminence, behind which is the Roman Catholic burial ground. The Rev. P. Conolly is the clergyman, who resides at the same place. The services are well attended.

ST. PATRICK'S-STREET—Commencing at the east end

near Campbell-Street. *On the left or south side,* 1—Mr. Burns, cabinet maker. It is to be observed, that the part all round this neighbourhood is usually known by the name of the Brick-fields, from the circumstance of bricks being originally made in that quarter. 2—Mr. Fisher, stone mason. 3—Mr. Mawle, bricklayer. 4—Mr. Hobbs. 5—Skinner, carpenter. 6—Mr. Underwood, of the Royal Exchange Auction Mart. 7—Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Petrie, of the Commissariat. 8—The residence of Mr. Spode. 9—After crossing Elizabeth-Street a considerable way, Mr. Boyd, chief clerk of the police office. 10—Rogers, nail maker. *On the right or north side.* 1—Mr. Walker. 2—Jarvis, carpenter. 3—Reed, carpenter. 4—Head, charcoal maker. 5—Harris, nail maker. 6—Norris, waterman. 7—Blackham, nail maker. 8—Broughton.

WARWICK-STREET.—Commencing at Campbell-street. *On the left hand* is, 1—Cobb, labourer, 2—James Wilding, wheelwright. 3—Palmer, tanner and currier. *And on the right,* 1—Bellinger, carpenter. 2—Henley, labourer.

KING-STREET.—Commencing also at Campbell-street, 1—Saunders, lime burner. 2—Mr. Nowell, of the Commissariat department. *Beyond this is Arthur-street.*

VETERAN ROW.—On the left, leaving Murray-street, are the neat little brick cottages. 1—Kirkwood, labourer. 2—Hill, ditto. 3—Hepburn, ditto. 4—Skirrow, ditto. 5—Cleary, ditto. 6—Jarvis, ditto. 7—Shires, ditto, *and on the right,* 1—Howard, shoemaker. 2—Fullerton, labourer. 3—Burns, ditto. 4—Compton, ditto. 5—Kirsons, tailor. 6—Panton, tailor.

On *Macquarie Point,* on the opposite side of the

Rivulet, at the east end of Macquarie-street, is situated the Lumber Yard, where the blacksmith and carpenter's work, &c. done by prisoners in the employment of Government, is carried on. Here is the residence of Mr. Archer, civil engineer and architect, and that of Mrs. Collins.

Hobart Town was so named by Colonel Collins, the first Lieutenant Governor, in compliment to Lord Hobart, at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies. Collins-street, named after Colonel Collins, was the first street that was begun to be built. It did not run exactly in its present direction, forming an angle with its present line, passing by Mr. Parker's stables, the old Bird in Hand inn, now Mr. Clark's cooperage, and so on, till it reached the Rivulet, near the present Waterloo Mill. Governor Macquarie afterwards named Macquarie-street after himself, and Elizabeth-street, and Campbell-street, after the maiden name of Mrs. Macquarie, daughter of General Campbell. He also named Argyle-street, in memory of his native county of that name in Scotland. He named Murray-street after Captain Murray, of the 73d. Regiment. and Harrington-street, after the Earl of Harrington, who was Colonel of that Regiment. The name of Barrack-street is obvious, as leading to the Military Barracks. Molle street commemorates the name of Colonel Molle of the 48th. and Antill-street beyond, that of Major Antill of the same Regiment, and Brigade Major to Governor Macquarie. Davey-street was named in memory of the late Colonel Davey, Lieutenant Governor; Liverpool-street, after the late Earl of Liverpool; Bathurst-street, after the Earl of

Bathurst, at that time Secretary for the Colonies; Melville-street, after Lord Melville; Brisbane-street, after Governor Brisbane; St. Patrick-street was so named at the request of the Rev. P. Conolly, the Roman Catholic Chapel being situated in it; Warwick-street was named by Mr. Evans, late Surveyor General, now resident in England, in memory of Warwick Castle, in which that gentleman first saw the light.

The total number of inhabitants of Hobart-town at the present time, (1831) is about 6000, they consist of the following proportions, viz:—

Free Male Adults	1,400	
Ditto ditto, under age ..	600	
Ditto Female adults.....	1,100	
Ditto ditto, under age	400	
Male Prisoners	1,900	
Female ditto	600	6,000

There is one remarkable feature in this proportion of the inhabitants of the town, compared with that of the interior, which cannot fail, as it extends, to spread its ameliorating influence over society. We mean the number of females, which a few years will probably, at least in the towns, equal that of the other sex, as far as regards the free population. As the census on which these proportions are founded, was taken with great pains and accuracy, every dependence may be placed upon its correctness. The comparative paucity, indeed, of females in the interior at present, may in some degree be accounted for, from the late outrages of the blacks, which have had the effect of driving all those females in remote and exposed situations, whose circumstances would at all admit of it, to seek refuge in the towns, until the exertions to remove them now making by the Government, and the colony at large, shall have fully succeeded.

It will be as well, however, first to endeavour to arrive at some estimate of the wealth, resources, and occupation of the inhabitants, before we attempt to classify their moral or literary character. From the foregoing survey or walk through the town, we have the following result as to the number of houses, viz :—

Hunter's-street	13	Collins-street	51
Macquarie-street	64	Goulburn-street	38
Davey-street, &c.	27	Bathurst-street	63
Elizabeth-street	97	Melville-street.....	55
Liverpool-street	107	Brisbane-street	35
Campbell-street	43	St. Patrick's-street	18
Argyle-street	39	Warwick-street	5
Murray-street.....	55	King-street	2
Harrington-street	24	Veteran-row	13
Barrack-street	20	Macquarie-point.....	2
Molle-street.....	12		
Antill-street	2	Total number of houses..	765

These houses afford a rental of from 12 to £100, and some few of large dimensions, and in favourable situations, as high as 150 or £200. a year. Most of the lower rented houses, are hired and paid for by the week, and the others quarterly, though a much larger proportion of the houses in Hobart Town is inhabited by the owners than in most towns in England, and with the exception of 7 or 8 individuals, there are few people who possess more than one house, in which they live. The average rental of the whole, may, on a moderate estimate, be taken at £50. each, or £40,000. a year.

From the continual influx of respectable emigrants, the increase in the military, and the difficulty of procuring lodgings, the rent of houses has generally been great, compared to the intrinsic value. Thus a house that might be bought for 60 or £80. has frequently been let for 15 or 20 shillings a week, affording an annual rental

of half its whole value. Latterly, however, many respectable commodious houses have been built, several of them two stories high, of stone or brick, and many of the old wooden buildings, consisting of two rooms in front, and two sheds or skillings as they are called attached behind, have either fallen into decay, or have been pulled down, to give place to neat substantial buildings, after a style that would be an ornament to any small town in England. These causes have had the effect, though the cost of building and the price of labour is nearly as great as ever, of bringing the annual rental, and the cost or value of house property in Hobart Town, more on an equality, and making an allowance for the chance of occasional vacancies, of repairs, and other incidental expences, the landlord, whether he purchases or builds, may fairly reckon on ten per cent for his money. We have then at the present time 400 thousand pounds as the value of houses in Hobart Town.

There is probably a larger proportion of intelligent well-informed persons in Hobart Town than in most communities of the same size in any part of the world. This arises in part from its being the seat of government, and from the number of respectable persons whom it necessarily employs and draws round it, from its being the capital of the island, and the grand focus, as it were, of consumption on the one side, and of supply on the other, with all parts of the interior, thereby affording profitable, employment for a considerable body of commercial men and people in business,—and from the circumstance that few but men of intelligence and ability, of strong minds, and bold, spirited enterprize, would venture in the first

instance to undertake the long and arduous voyage to so remote a country, and to struggle with the numerous and unavoidable difficulties, the hardships, and privations incidental to a new colony.

We have besides frequently heard it remarked, that part of this advanced character of society in Hobart Town is to be attributed to the convict population, of which many individuals are unquestionably possessed of superior skill in their several occupations and of very considerable talents, and that the very fact of their having brought themselves into their present condition is a proof that they are possessed of peculiar qualifications, or at least of certain eccentric properties of disposition, bursting as they have done from the every day circle of ordinary life, in order to arrive at pleasure or profit by a shorter course and more summary method than the rest of mankind. But we never will allow that either the wealth or property, much less the respectability of a community can be increased by such men. If the colony has been advanced in its agricultural and commercial resources, as it doubtless has been, by the introduction of the convict population, it has mainly been effected by that part of it, who have quietly and resignedly submitted to the operations of the law, and the discipline of the government, which their own original misconduct had entailed upon them, and have worked out and purged away the penalty of their offences, by the sober, steady, and industrious observance of the duties and regulations imposed upon them in the colony, either as servants upon the establishments of private settlers, or in the government.

But that men whom Providence has endued with a

greater ingenuity of mind, who have attained an especial degree of expertness and facility in handicraft or manual operations, or are what is commonly called clever, but who want steadiness and principle, that such can be a benefit to the society in which they are placed we ever will deny. On the contrary, they are among the heaviest burdens and drags that can be entailed upon a people. They may indeed, by their superior talents, accomplish a particular duty in a much less time than other men, or put from their hands some specimen of workmanship so well executed as to attract general admiration, but this very superiority, when unaccompanied with the consistency of conduct that common sense, to say nothing of morals or principle, would enjoin, converts them by the force of their prominent example, into the most ruinous and infectious pests that can be thrown into a community. The common apology for these men, that they can do more in three days than other men can do in six, and therefore they may be fairly allowed to spend the remainder in idleness and dissipation, is the very worst that can be urged. To whom much is given, much will be required, and no man is at liberty wantonly to waste a single talent with which Providence may have blessed him. As to the idea that their irregular life in England is an indication of a bold and inventive spirit, nothing could be more unfounded. It is on the contrary, a proof of the grossest weakness, indolence, and cowardice. He that yields himself to vice, dissipation, and crime, must be contented to be branded as the disgrace of society. The supposition that his superior abilities set him above the usual restraints of other people, his boast of freedom,

and independence, is equally groundless. No man who lives in a community can place himself above the laws by which it is regulated. The highest and best submit to them with the greatest pleasure, because they do not feel them. Running no risk of their severity themselves, they hail them as a protection, not a restraint, while on the contrary, the bonds of society which the unprincipled class of men to which we are here alluding burst asunder, instead of setting them at liberty, merely draw closer upon them the shackles of punishment and ignominy.

We have to apologise to our readers for occupying so much of their time with this subject, but it is one of so much importance, as affecting the state of the colony, and in which the welfare of Van Diemen's Land is so much concerned, that we consider it our duty, not to overlook it in our general view, and to endeavour, though briefly, to set it in its true light, as well to the reader as to the particular class to which we allude. Let these and all other men amongst us, employ the talents with which they are blessed, to ameliorate, not to debase their condition. Let them recollect that this is the place of trial, that the race is progressive; that in fact there is no bounds to the height to which human enjoyment even here below may be raised, when founded on the basis of virtue, and religion. What benefit is it to men, unadorned by such principles, to amass wealth, to collect houses and land, so long as they have not the sense which Providence has made essential to their enjoyment? Though such men may acquire temporal property, its returns will be but barren, compared to those the honourable and upright would reap. The mercenary and unprincipled may pur-

chase a farm, may amass wealth, but he never will be able to reap half the advantage that the good, the humane, the philanthropic would derive from it. Worldly property to him, like female beauty bereft of modesty, is deprived of the charms that Providence intends should accompany the gifts of nature.

The inhabitants of Hobart Town, generally speaking, both male and female, are better and more expensively clothed than we ever remember to have seen in any town in England. Independent of the comfort and satisfactory feeling that good dress naturally gives, there seems to be an additional sort of pleasure in this remote corner, in wearing the manufacture of our native country, especially if that has been made of the raw materials exported from the colony; and several houses have already commenced sending home wool to receive back an equivalent in cloth manufactured from it. Many of the best behaved of the prisoner class also contrive, from the gains of their industry, to clothe themselves both decently and respectably. But although we are willing to allow that a decent exterior may in some measure conduce, for the sake of consistency, to a corresponding propriety of conduct from within, there is often a risk that persons who have endured the pinchings of poverty in their native home, after, from the high rate of wages, or other circumstances, falling into plenty here, should go into extremes, and apeing the example set them by those in the higher walks of life, should dress and assume pretensions beyond their station Such persons can only blame themselves if they become the objects of remark and ridicule. On the whole, indeed, in all classes

of society, both in Hobart Town and throughout the colony, we should say there is almost a culpable disposition to waste and extravagance. He that all his life has been thankful to be clad in linsey woolsey, or grey drugget, suddenly emerges in a garment of the best superfine, must of course have all the concomitants necessary to harmonise the change. A better and larger house, finer furniture, more expensive viands, wine, liqueurs, a horse and chaise, gradually follow in the train. Now we would not be understood to have the slightest objection to this happy metamorphosis; on the contrary, we rejoice in the advancement of human enjoyment. But these are only the dry, the unmeaning animal marks of its improvement. There are other accompaniments, without which we cannot acknowledge them legitimate or proper, we mean the intellectual part.

Such external marks as we have mentioned are but the empty shell, if unaccompanied by a corresponding desire to improve the mental faculties. The mind must be administered to as well as the body; its natural appetites must in like manner be fed, and some taste for reading and application must be encouraged; and if there are children, a wide door, a delightful field is open for large draughts of intellectual pleasure. In teaching his offspring, the parent, if before ignorant, will at the same time teach and exalt himself. It is always delightful to witness the expansion of the human mind; but when it is seen in the progeny that must perpetuate, must honor or disgrace our name with posterity, the gratification is immense. Above all, we would remind him, who would improve his condition, who would draw upon himself the respect

of his associates, either by dress or other means, that he will attain little of his purpose, that he can never effectually secure it, without some of the forms, and much of the spirit of religion. This is the grand source, without which every scene of his life will be robbed of its charms, and lose all its enlivening colours, without which nature is a blank, and he cannot be happy.

Taking in the whole population of Hobart-Town, and making every allowance for the smaller expences of children and the poorer classes, we think the average personal expence of each individual, exclusive of house rent, may fairly be estimated at £50 a year, which in a population of 6000 persons, gives the annual sum of £300,000. Not more than two-thirds of this sum are expended on provisions and other articles the produce of the colony, leaving the astonishing sum of £100,000 devoted to the payment of imported goods, chiefly from England. In return there is scarcely one article exported worthy of mention; and it follows, that the whole must be paid for, either directly or indirectly, in hard cash. In this respect, Hobart Town, considered separately, must always be a drawback to the independence of the colony; and it shows how much the inhabitants are called upon to perform their part, how economical they should be, if they would wish to thrive with the colony at large in which they have involved their interests. For, although wool, corn, and oil, are exported in considerable quantities, they are not to be set, strictly speaking, to the credit of the agriculture of the interior and the fisheries. With the exception of the grinding of a little flour for export, we do not recollect a single item of a really tangible produc-

tive character flowing from the town itself, and the mass of inhabitants, politically speaking, can only be looked on as a host of machinery, necessary, but expensive, for the regulation of the community at large. The various departments of the government, the courts of law, the police, the duties and enterprise of the mercantile classes, the manual exertions of the mechanics and labouring people, must all be regarded in this light.

A cursory view of the few manufactories that the town yet possesses, will clearly show the truth of this position. The first and most worthy of mention is that which has been erected within this year, by Mr. Walker, on the wharf, for the grinding of flour. The steam-engine by which it is worked unfortunately suffered much by the leaking of the vessel in which it was brought, on her voyage out, and almost every part of the iron work was rusted and corroded. When all was properly repaired and the engine in a state to work in the building erected for it, there was yet a great work to be done, in conducting an adequate supply of fresh water for the steamer and condenser, and a range of three rows of iron pipes has been laid down from the market-place, under ground and along the bottom of the harbour, to the mill, a distance of several hundred yards. It conveys a supply of about forty gallons a minute, and as it is brought to the boiling point before it passes off from the condenser, it will probably be made an available and very convenient means of supplying the shipping in the harbour with fresh water. As yet there are only two pair of stones driven by it, which grind about seven bushels each per hour, or on an average together, making allowances for

stoppages, ten bushels an hour throughout the week, or about fifteen hundred bushels a week. Mr. Walker, however, we understand, proposes adding, as well another pair of stones, as the proper ones for the grinding of oatmeal and maize, of both which species of grain considerable quantities are now raising in the colony.

The quantity of fire-wood required for producing the steam to set the machinery in motion is about 3 tons a day; but the great saving and convenience arising from bringing the boats immediately under the mill, and loading or discharging them without delay, nearly counterbalances the expense. Mr. Walker is entitled to great praise, for being the first successfully to introduce and put in profitable operation this specimen of the grandest discovery of modern times.

Besides this, there are in Hobart town five other Corn mills; namely, Mr. Luckman's new Waterloo mill in Collins-street, Mr. Mannington's in Liverpool-street, the Government mill in Barrack-street, the old mill at the top of Collins-street, or rather in Molle-street, and Mr. Rayner's at the top of Macquarie-street, all driven by the Hobart town rivulet. There are also two considerable saw-mills higher up, on the same stream, driven by water, which supply the builders with a large part of the timber used in the several structures now going on; but the timber contiguous to their present situation having been thinned now for several years, will probably be the cause of shortly inducing the proprietors to remove them to a new position.

There are four breweries in this district, namely, those of Mr. Dudgeon, Messrs Stallard and Coombs, Mr. J. L.

Roberts, in town, and Mr. Gatehouse, at New-town. They have all been established some time, and the only fault that can be found with the ale or beer, is, that in consequence of the proprietors not being fully able to meet the demand, it is sold and consumed before it is old enough. Until, however, more pains is devoted to the cultivation of the grain, the beer of Van Diemen's Land cannot be expected to gain that repute of which we hope it will shortly have to boast. Not only are various weeds, especially a coarse kind of grass, allowed to grow and run to seed along with the standing corn, from which it is seldom after freed, but several varieties are often mixed together, which require opposite treatment, and different periods of time to undergo the operations of brewing and malting, so that the beer is seldom of that uniform, pure, consistent quality, which it will ultimately have when the obstacles incidental to farming in a new country like this are overcome. Mr. Hacket continues to distil gin, or whisky as it is sometimes called, from the grain of the island. It meets with ready consumption, and some specimens which have been mellowed by time and proper treatment, are daily bringing it more into repute with the drinkers.

In addition to these we have Mr. Roberts's soap manufactory, Mr. Champion's hat manufactory, the saw mills already spoken of, and 7 or 8 tanneries, fell-mongers and carriers in considerable number, and also a maker of parchment. Ship-building is carried on to the extent of about 200 tons every year, that is, about three or four vessels from 40 to 60 or 70 tons each, are built in the town, and generally drawn down on wheels by

bullocks to the wharf, where they are launched. Lime and brick making, stone cutting, and the various other mechanical arts, are of course in activity, but it is evident all these are carried on for the local use and benefit of the inhabitants themselves.

In taking our walk through the town we have already noticed the five religious establishments, whose express business it is to improve the moral and religious habits of the people. Their congregations altogether seldom or never, we are sorry to say, amount to above twelve or fifteen hundred persons, not one fourth of the inhabitants. This truth will be painfully impressed upon the mind of any one who views the streets of Hobart Town during the time of divine service. Idle men and women may be seen loitering here and there, and some actually employed in every-day occupations, some standing impatiently round the doors of the public houses, waiting until the hours of public worship are over, when the houses may be opened and they may go in to continue their carousing. A most proper regulation of the government however forbids altogether the admission of convicts into public houses during the Sunday, under a heavy penalty, and the probability of the loss of their licence — Public houses are however by no means the worst places to which dissipated men resort. Under the restrictions of the act of council, they are for the most part conducted with exemplary propriety.

The duty of a clergyman in Hobart Town, is indeed most arduous. He is placed as it were in the very gorge of sin, in the midst of the general receptacle for the worst characters in the world, and of necessity compelled to

take the "Bull by the horns," to grapple at the very gates of hell, if he would rescue a soul from the headlong ruin to which he is hurrying. The duty of a pastor in all parts of the world is the highest and most important that man can undertake, but in these penal colonies it is extreme. He has here to struggle with the enemy at close combat, face to face, and foot to foot, and to brace himself up to the utmost point of exertion. If one mode of exhortation does not succeed, he must try another, and his mind must be continually on the rack to discover the best means of accomplishing some part at least of the great work before him. Above all he must inculcate the great lesson of example, and though his own labours are necessarily, in a great measure, of such a retired and studious nature as to seclude him from much personal intercourse with his flock, yet his zeal and industry will readily show themselves by the character and success of his works in the pulpit, and at other times and places, when the influence of his presence comes before the people. The great work of reformation must begin with him. It must not be said in a place like this, that vice has ever prevailed in the world, and will continue to have its sway, and thus supinely to yield to what we would persuade ourselves can never be removed.

The Venerable Archdeacon in his late primary charge to the clergy in St. David's Church, had the following beautiful remark on this point.—"No man among us can effect very extensive good unless he be looked up to with sincere respect; and on the other hand, it would appear to be ordained from on high, that where an high and unblemished character of consistency and holiness is established,

the possessor of it can scarcely move or act without contributing to the improvement and advantage of those around him. Sensible as we must be therefore of the effect which our personal conduct will have on the success of our ministerial labours, and probably on the eternal destiny of multitudes who are influenced by our example, and always prepared to allege any inconsistency in our conduct, in justification of their own, we cannot exercise too scrupulous a jealousy over our lives and actions, nor call ourselves too frequently or too severely to account for the manner in which we are fulfilling our ministry. It is our bounden duty, a duty to which we have pledged ourselves in the sight of God and under the most solemn obligations, not only to labour in working out our own salvation, but to watch for the souls of others."

In a penal colony like this—the conglomeration of all kinds of wickedness, we must unavoidably have more than our share of the burden; and the present condition of the country, the industry, the already comparative decrease of crime, plainly shews that much has been done, though more than the cleansing of an Augean stable still remains to be accomplished. This reflection must be a great encouragement, not only to clergymen, but to every friend of humanity in the colony, and a spur to future exertion; and we have much satisfaction in here bearing our humble testimony to the zeal with which one and all of our pastors discharge their duty. It is evident, it is with them as it ought to be—the one only great subject next their heart.

Their benevolent labours are, however, well supported by the other classes of the community. Among the most

respectable associations, which contribute their aid to the cause of ameliorating the condition of society, are very numerous lists of subscribers to the Auxiliary Branch Bible Society, to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, and to the Presbyterian Tract Society. This last indeed, though perhaps the least assuming in its pretensions, is probably one of the most effective among them, from the powerful nature of example in the very nature of its construction. It is the custom of a certain portion of the members to go through the whole of the streets of Hobart Town every Sunday morning, delivering at each door the little tracts, and collecting the old ones, which had been read the previous week, occasionally entering into conversation with such of the inhabitants as may be so inclined, on the subject of what they have been reading; and it cannot but have a most beneficial effect upon them, and society at large, to see men thus voluntarily exerting themselves, sacrificing their own ease and avocations at home, to come forth at all seasons of the year, purely from philanthropic motives, and a wish to benefit their fellow men.

In the earlier stages of a new country, where the business of settling occupies every hour, there is of course little room left for any other thought, and literary pursuits and even religious duties are very apt to be thrown in the shade. As men however gather the necessaries and comforts of life around them, they naturally flee to these resources of mental satisfaction and enjoyment. If in the field of religion, where, from the multitude of weeds, the labour must be proportionably great, there has yet been

but little comparative success, it must still give pleasure to every friend of the colony to see the progress that her handmaid, the press, has already made, and nothing can indicate more strongly the improving character of the people, than the great encouragement it has met with. In this respect these colonies are indeed triumphant, not even the overflowings of the great American press being able at all to compete with the extent of our literary taste. In Van Diemen's Land we have at this day no less than four printing establishments; namely, three in Hobart Town, and one in Launceston, from each of which is produced a regular weekly periodical journal, neither of which in point of size would have disgraced a London newspaper office twenty years ago.

Of the Hobart Town Courier, published by the writer of those observations, he modestly remarks—"It shall suffice us to say that it nearly equals in size the London Courier, and has been favourably spoken of by many of the most respectable periodicals of the day." The Tasmanian, is published on a double sheet; and from the length, political and literary character of its lucubrations, justly entitles itself to its second name, that of the Austral-Asiatic Review. Many of its articles are considered of such merit by the conductors of the London press, that their extracts from it are not confined, as is mostly the case with those from the Courier, to matters of information, and records of facts and occurrences only, but long passages of the comments and opinions of the editor are also abundantly selected. The third journal of Hobart Town is arduously striving in the race with its competitors, and under the direction of Mr. Melville, continues to maintain

its superiority for that typographic neatness and display, which it could always boast of under the management of its late proprietor, Mr. Bent. In addition to these is the Launceston Advertiser, which although younger than its Hobart Town contemporaries, has already made very rapid advances upon them.

In the literary race we have also some pride in mentioning the Hobart Town and Tasmanian Almanacks. Of his own productions, of course, a man must be delicate in giving his opinion, though perhaps it might be quite as valuable to his readers as many of the criticisms of the present day, which are often compiled by writers to fill up, without understanding or devoting much time to the subject they pretend to discuss. Although the Tasmanian Almanack, a very useful and respectable work, has existed for some years before, the number for 1829, of the Hobart Town Almanack, was the first of the kind produced in the colony. In addition to the usual tabular lists, and other matter of calendars, it contained a tolerably full and correct topographical view of the whole settled part of the colony, and was embellished with several copper plates. It was so well approved by the public, that the whole of the impressions was speedily disposed of, and it has also been very favourably received, not only by the gentlemen of the press at home, but by the most influential friends of the colony, both here and in England.

Since Mr. Melville became proprietor of the Colonial Times Printing Office, he has in some measure imitated the example, and has converted the original Tasmanian Almanack, into a handsome, large, beautifully printed

volume, called the Van Diemen's Land Almanack, containing much useful and descriptive matter, as regards the colony, which will no doubt meet with the success it deserves. A novel also, of three volumes, is on the eve of publication under the same direction. Besides these, there are many productions, which emanate from the press during the year, the regulations and reports of the proceedings of the several public and benevolent societies in the island, and a large quantity of printing, incidental to the business of the town, to say nothing of the Hobart Town official Gazette, published by Government, with acts of Council and official documents.

Under the same direction, also, has been published a map of the island, which, considering the infant state of the colony, and the scantiness of the proper means to form correct surveys, does much credit to all who contributed to the information it contains, to say nothing of the mechanical part, the first of the kind in this quarter of the globe.

The literary taste of the people also shows itself in a very respectable Book Society, consisting of about sixty or seventy members. The annual subscription is two guineas, and the money is regularly forwarded to a bookseller in London, who sends in return all the most approved and popular works of the day, reviews, magazines, and newspapers. As a sort of appendage to it, there has recently been added a reading-room on a small scale, held for the present in the large room above Mr. Deane's library, and stationery store, in Elizabeth-street. It is however in contemplation among the public officers, merchants, and other influential men in the town, to insti-

tute a public reading-room on a permanent and respectable footing, which may be not only a desirable object to the immediate subscribers themselves, but, serving as a place of public resort and exchange, may be a general rendezvous for gentlemen from the interior, and strangers from abroad, when they visit town. A plan of a building for the purpose has already been made.

Besides this, there is a very valuable little library of useful and instructive books, belonging to the members of the Wesleyan persuasion, as also Mrs. Deane's circulating library; and though a great part of the latter consists of novels and other works of a light amusing description, yet in conjunction with the others, its establishment in Hobart town has done much good. A reading people can never be a very vicious people; for the very employing of the mind in the quiet, rational exercise of perusing a book has, to say the least, a negative good effect, in preventing a sacrifice of time or money in the pursuit of pleasures of a less innocent or more expensive kind.

As handmaids in the cause of literature, there has been established now for some years, a Mechanics' Institution, at which courses of lectures have been delivered on mechanics, on agriculture, and chemistry, on astronomy and hydostratics, and pneumatics, including the steam engine. During the last year also, a literary and scientific society, called the Van Diemen's Land Society, has been established, for the purpose of collecting useful information, as to the natural resources of the colony, establishing a botanical garden, and forming a museum of the productions of the island. The members meet occasionally in the evening, when such gentlemen as have any thing interesting

to communicate, generally do so by reading a written paper, which often leads to useful and improving conversation. It is the intention, we believe, to collect these essays, and other transactions of the society, and to publish them periodically in the colony. Among the institutions leading to improve and advance the Society of Hobart Town, we must not omit to mention a very respectable Masonic Lodge, at which the customary meetings are regularly held, with strict observance of the rules of the order.

Besides the public schools which we have mentioned, there are many respectable private establishments for the important duty of education in Hobart town. At the long established academy conducted by Mr. Thompson in Melville-street, young gentlemen are taught from the first elements up to the Greek and Latin classics, and the higher branches of mathematics. The boys generally are well grounded in the different points of instruction, and soundly taught. During the year Mr. Sprent has arrived from Edinburgh, and has commenced a respectable school in Liverpool-street, on the plan of the late Mr. Hamilton, and the attendance at his school is already numerous. Mr. Wade, attached to the Catholic chapel, conducts a very respectable school of the children of that persuasion. Besides these, there are several smaller establishments throughout the town, of which we may mention those of Mr. Squires, in Argyle-street, and Mr. Rogers.

Of the female schools, Mrs. Midwoods's very respectable establishment at Roxborough House, is now the oldest, since the removal of Mrs. Clark's, to Ellenthorpe-Hall, and the cessation of Miss Thompson's. Mrs. Ab-

bott also conducts a respectable seminary in Brisbane-street, and Mrs. Rocher, in Melville-street, at Stanfield, House. Miss Bamber has recently commenced a boarding-school for young ladies at the opposite side of the town in Davey-street, and one or two other establishments of the same kind are about to be commenced. In the male and female orphan schools, conducted by Mr. Giblin and Mrs. Clark, the one situated at Newtown, and the other in Mr. Loane's house, at the top of Macquarie-street, there are usually about eighty children in each. They are very decently clothed in the uniform common in such establishments, and add a very gratifying, and to one who has recently come from England, a very striking feature in Saint David's Church, on Sundays, where they regularly attend.

We have already borne testimony, under the head of health, of the improved habits of the higher classes of society in Hobart Town. The increase of respectable families within the last few years, in the colony, a portion of whom has of course remained in town, and the accession of respectable females it has brought, have very much contributed to improve society, and the manners of the people generally. So long as parties of gentlemen only could assemble to recreate themselves after the labours of the day, they were too apt to extend the hour, and to seek enjoyment in the glass. But when an admixture of female society came to be introduced, it operated as it always does, like a charm. Well conducted evening parties, rational conversation, music and dancing, took place of the pleasures of the table, and it is one of our fondest hopes that intoxication being now not only out of

fashion, but looked upon as a lasting disgrace on any one claiming a place in respectable society, may gradually become as uncommon also among the lower orders.

Little or nothing has been done yet in the light of public amusements, if we except some attempts at musical concerts, chiefly under the management, and by the exertions of Mr. Deane; and at which, it is but just to say, the several performers, though wholly amateurs, acquitted themselves far beyond what could have been expected. Music, however, as a science, is, it must be acknowledged, as yet but at a very low ebb amongst us. The small attempts at horse-racing which, during the last four years, have been made at Sandy Bay, on the 1st of January in each year, are scarcely worth mentioning under this head. Measures have been lately taken, by the patrons of the turf, to establish a course, on an eligible spot at Newtown, to which the races, which have hitherto been held at Ross, are intended to be removed.

Although, however, these races are conducted with much propriety, and no drinking, low gambling, or riot is permitted at them, it is a question whether the benefit they may confer on the colony, as a spur to the improvement of the horse, especially of that breed which it is expected will ultimately become a profitable export to India, and the innocent, and we allow the elegant recreation it affords, are not more than counterbalanced by the injury and encroachment it occasions to the habits of the labouring classes, in a community so peculiarly constituted as ours. The former inveterate habits, and the almost invincible inclination to drinking and dissipation in the convict population, necessary to be kept down at all

times by a certain restraint, break out at such times like a species of wildfire, which it often requires many days after to quench. Even the commonest holiday, the least cause for rejoicing that occurs throughout the year, is invariably attended with the most humiliating scenes of drunkenness, disgusting indeed to the spectator, but of which the employer only, who is brought into immediate contact with them, and whose business is neglected and thrown into confusion in consequence, can be said fully to feel their horror. If the recreation were confined to the single day, we should not object to it for a moment, but the temptation once permitted, goes on from day to day, until it eats and corrodes into the very vitals of industry and propriety, and considered in an economical point of view, interrupting the labour and occupations of such numbers, in these early periods of the colony, they are, we fear, also more expensive than we can afford.

We would not, however, here be understood to disparage in any measure the extreme value we set upon the horse, as an auxiliary to man, more especially to Englishmen. We consider that the horse-racing so peculiar to England, has been the great cause of ennobling the race of that inestimable animal, and in a great measure of giving to our country the celebrity and success it has obtained with other nations. The English horse surpasses by this means that of all other nations, and degenerates when exported in all other countries, except Van Diemen's Land alone. The grand and decisive battle of Waterloo was gained as much through the excellence and spirit of the English cavalry, as by any other means. For these reasons, we would encourage any plan in the colony, that

would improve the breed of horses, so long as it did not deteriorate the morals and habits of the people.

The total number of deaths in Hobart Town, during the year 1829, from official returns, amounted to one hundred and ten males, and fifty females. It is, however, to be remembered, that from the circumstance of the Colonial Hospital being situated in the town, and all persons who are taken dangerously ill, all the wounded or aged, being brought to it, naturally augments the number of deaths in that one point beyond its due proportion. Nevertheless, it is evident, both from this great number, and the fact that we have already related, that one-half of the deaths in the colony are occasioned by drunkenness; that many, very many of these deaths, took place, either directly or indirectly through drink. For, while the total number of deaths in the whole island, during the same period amounted only to 183 males, and 77 females, or together 260, we had in Hobart Town alone more than three fifths of the whole number, or 160. The number of baptisms, at the same time, was 79 males, and 81 females, upon which it is to be observed, that while in Hobart Town every death was strictly recorded, the baptisms, we are sorry to add, did not by any means equal the amount of births. Several, we know, are so lost even to the forms of religion, as either to postpone, or altogether to omit, the important sacrament of baptism to their own offspring; on the whole, we should estimate the number of births in Hobart Town during the year 1829, at 200; that of marriages was 177.

2.—New Norfolk District.

The district of NewNorfolk is comparatively very large, its medium extent being about 50 miles from east to west, and about 30 north to south, containing about 1500 square miles, or 960,000 acres, nearly four times the size of Hobart Town district. Below New Norfolk, the banks of the river are high and steep, but higher up the country become more open, affording a large extent of rich pasture for sheep and cattle, for nearly forty miles along both banks of the Derwent. The whole district naturally divides itself into two parts, the one being an extensive vale along both banks of the Derwent, and the other, the fertile tract, including the Black-brush, along the west side of the Jordan. A chain of snowy mountains extends from Mount Wellington in a semi-circular, north-westerly direction, through the whole of the district to the Peak of Teneriffe. From these mountains numerous streams fall into the Derwent on the one side, and into the Huon on the other. Although this lofty tract is beyond the reach of cultivation, it abounds with timber of the most magnificent kind. A secondary range of mountains, called the Abyssinia Tier, extends from the Dromedary, a considerable way into the Clyde district, as far as the Denhill.

The principal farms on the eastern part of this district, along the banks of the Derwent and Jordan, are those of Mr. Sharland, and Mr. Terry, near New Norfolk, of Mr. Williams, on Sorell river, the fertile farm of Borthwick Brae, lately recovered from the salt water at the Swamp. On the opposite side are those of Lieutenant Davies, Mr.

Stanfield, and numerous productive small farms in the Black-brush, up to Mr. Murdoch's farm, at the Broad-marsh. Above New Norfolk, on the southern bank of the Derwent, are those of Messrs. Oakes, Jamieson, Thornloe, Lamb, and Bell, Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. Salter, Mrs. Robertson, Captain Fenton, Mr. Bethune, Mr. Raynor, and Mr. Macpherson; on the western bank, immediately above the town, are the small farms of the original settlers from Norfolk island, and those of Messrs. Ballantyne, Brooks, Spode, Abel, Dixon, Cawthorne, Barker, Wilson, Heywood, Wells, and the extensive sheep walk of Colonel Sorell, and the farm of Mr. Hamilton, near the village of that name.

On the whole extent of nine hundred and sixty thousand acres in this district, not above ninety thousand have yet been granted to settlers, of which number about three thousand acres have been cleared, brought under the plough, and laid down in crops, in the following proportions, the remainder, wherever the nature of the country will admit, being used as pasturage in the uncultivated state.

Wheat	1600	Acres
Barley	270	ditto
Oats	100	ditto
Peas	105	ditto
Beans	5	ditto
Potatoes	220	ditto
Turnips	300	ditto
English grain	400	ditto—Total 3000 Acres

Owing to the advantage which the lower part of the district enjoys from its vicinity to Hobart Town, and the facility of water carriage, a greater quantity of agricultural produce for that market is raised, than in the more interior parts of the island, such as corn, potatoes, and

hay. The greater fertility of the land compared to that round Hobart Town, is conspicuous in the returns which the farmer obtains. For while we could not take the average return of wheat in the latter at more than fifteen bushels an acre, that given by the official returns in this district would allow of three or four more than twenty, and so in proportion with other crops. Wishing however to take the estimate on the most liberal scale, we shall form our calculation of the value of the produce at only twenty bushels. It is to be observed also, that notwithstanding the superior fertility of the soil in this district, the return from potatoes is one seventh less than in the Hobart Town district, arising from the great cultivation and manure which the soil in the latter neighbourhood receives. We therefore take the average returns of the crops in this district during the past year, estimated on authentic official returns, communicated through the Police Magistrate :—Of Wheat at 20 bushels per acre, barley 28 ditto, oats 30 ditto, peas 20 ditto, beans 15 ditto, potatoes 3 tons per acre, and turnips 7 tons per ditto. The total value of agricultural produce in the whole district during the year 1830, may therefore be computed as follows :—

32,000	Bushels of Wheat at 7s.	£11,200
7,560	do barley, at 5s.	1,890
3,000	Oats, at 5s.	750
2,100	Peas, at 8s.	840
70	Beans, at 10s.....	35
660	Tons of Potatoes at 80s.	2,540
2,100	do Turnips, at 30s.	3,150
400	Acres English grass, at 10l.	4,000—Total £24,405

The present number of Live stock in the district is of horses 250, horned cattle 6,400, sheep 60,000. The horses being young and of approved breeds are fully equal

in value to those in Hobart Town, but the cattle and sheep being neither of so mature age nor so fat, cannot be safely estimated at above one half the value of those of the town. We have then the following value of the whole, viz—

250 Horses at 40l. each ... £10,000
6,400 Cattle at 25s. each 8,000
60,000 Sheep at 5s. each ..... 15,000—Total £33,000

The farms in this district are much larger in comparison, than those round Hobart Town, amounting often to 2,000, and in two or three instances to 5 or 6 thousand acres. The usual method of estimating their value, is by dividing the sum which any particular farm fetches at a public or private sale by the number of acres which it contains. On this calculation, according to several sales which have lately taken place, we have an average on the farms of the whole district of about 15s. an acre, which on the land granted of 90,000 acres, gives a total value of landed property of £67,500. From these data we then arrive at the total value of agricultural property in the district as follows, viz.—

Land, ... £67,500
Live Stock, ... 33,000
Annual Produce ..... 24,405—Total £124,905

The only establishments of a manufacturing nature that are yet worthy of mention in this district, are the three flour mills driven by water, namely, those of Mr. Terry on the small river Thames at new Norfolk, of Mrs. Humphrey at Russell's falls, and of Mr. Roadknight near Hamilton township.

The total population resident upon this extent, does not exceed 1200 souls, of whom 750 are free, and

the remaining 450 convicts, in the following proportions:—

Male Adults, free,	280
Female ditto, ditto	170
Males under age, ditto	150
Females ditto ditto	150
Male Convicts	400
Female ditto	50—Total 1,200

There is a neat church in the town of New Norfolk, capable of containing about 300 persons. The Rev. Mr. Robinson is the clergyman, and about 200 generally attend divine service. There are two public schools in this district, namely, that taught by Mr. Ring in the town, and the other conducted by Mr. Macqueen on the north side of the Derwent. From 25 to 30 pupils attend in each school, half boys and half girls. They are taught the usual elements in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the girls are also instructed in needle-work. Besides this the resident clergyman, the Reverend Mr. Robinson, instructs one or two private pupils, and Mr. Lindley has also commenced a respectable boarding school for young gentlemen.

Among the principal inhabitants of New Norfolk, are Mr. Dumaresq, the Police Magistrate, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Dr. Officer, and the commodious inns of Mrs. Bridges, Mr. Bastian, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Abel. The government cottage and pleasure grounds form a conspicuous feature in the landscape, which this beautiful little village presents, standing on the point of land formed by the junction of the Thames rivulet with the Derwent.

The total number of burials in New Norfolk, during the year 1829, consisted of 7 males and 3 females; the baptisms were 12 males and 17 females, and the marriages 36.

3.—The Richmond District.

This district contains about 1,050 square miles, or 672,000 acres. The country along the eastern side consists of a broad ridge of lofty, unproductive, but heavily timbered hills, extending from Prosser's river on the north, to Tasman's peninsula on the south. The side next the Derwent, though also hilly, is interspersed with numerous fertile vales, of which the principal are the fine agricultural, and comparatively level tract of Pittwater, and the vales of the Coal river, Bagdad and Clarence plains.

The principal estates on the lower settlement of Pittwater, are those of Mr. Gordon, and Mrs. Lakeland, surrounded by a great number of small but well cultivated farms. On the Iron creek are the farms of Mr. Cruttenden, Capt. Glover, Messrs. Marshall, Gatehouse, and Walker and Counsel, and others. Near Sorrell are those of Messrs. Wade and Garrett, Mr. Birchall, Mr. Nickolls, at Orielton, and a great many other beautiful little farms, extending all round the settlement. Sorrell town already consists of several streets, with very good houses. Besides the Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Garrard, a military officer, commanding the detachment at this station, resides in the town, also Mr. Thomas the Surgeon, Mr. Laing, Mr. Downward, and other respectable individuals.

On the Carlton river also, the most southern cultivated parts of this district, are the farms of Lieut. Steele, Messrs. Quentin, Maguinneiss and others. On Spectacle island, which is situated near the coast of Frederick Hendrick bay, (so named by Tasman in memory of a Dutch prince of that name) below the Carlton and Pittwater is a stratum

of beautiful red granite. This island is so named from its shape, resembling that of a pair of spectacles, with an archway through the centre.

The village at Kangaroo point, at the ferry opposite Hobart Town, is also included in this district, where Mr. Roper, the assistant Police Magistrate resides. There are several inns in the village, and a little above, on the banks of the river, is the farm of Mr. Gregson, and higher up Risdon. To the south is Clarence plains; among the chief farms of which are those of Mr. R. L. Murray, Mr. Roberts, commissary, Messrs. Cox, Desailley, Nichols, Hobson, and Stanfield. Below this is Muddy plains, where Messrs. Mather, Mortimer, and Barnes, and on South arm, Mr. Gellibrand have each valuable farms. To the east of Kangaroo point, in the direction of Pittwater, are the farms of Mr. Ed. Lord, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Petchey, Dr. Murdoch, Messrs. Hector, Strahan, Rumney, and Waterson.

Along the vale of the Coal river, among others are, the farms of Mr. Butcher, Major De Gillern, Messrs. David Lord, Lascelles, Gunning, Peevor, Cartwright, Aldridge, Kearney, Stynes and Troy, F. Smith, Captain Damas, Messrs. Burn, R. Gavin, Nairns, Reis, Blinkworth, and Wray.

The country on the west of this district includes the vale of Bagdad, the Tea tree, and the plains and township of Brighton. At the latter place are several Government buildings, and in the neighbourhood to the south, the farms of Messrs. Whithead, and Lackey, Mrs. Margetts, Messrs. Ibbott, Gage, Cassidy, and Ross. On the east of Brighton is the Tea-tree Brush, containing the farms of

Messrs. Elliott, Evans, and Griffith, Mrs. Smith, Capt. Tennant, Messrs. Wilkinson, Hill, and Bignell. On the north of the valley of Bagdad, are the farms of Messrs. Butler, Kimberley, J. Espie, Reynolds, Peters, Elliston, Butcher, and others.

The total number of acres in cultivation in this district is 12,000. The crops which they bear are in the following proportions, viz.

Wheat	8500	Acres
Barley	1100	ditto
Oats	340	ditto
Peas	300	ditto
Beans	5	ditto
Potatoes	600	ditto
Turnips	480	ditto
English Grasses	675	ditto—Total 12,000 Acres

Land to the amount of 140 thousand acres has been granted to settlers throughout the district, the difference of 128 thousand being occupied either in pasture, or rough, thickly wooded, uncultivated land. The relative value of the produce, according to the last official returns, cannot be taken for wheat, during the last year, at more than 12 bushels an acre, of barley at 14 bushels, of oats 20 ditto, of peas 10 ditto, of beans 10 ditto, potatoes 3½ tons, and turnips 8 tons per acre. From these data we have therefore the following results:—

102,000 bushels wheat at 7s.	£35,700
13,400 do. barley, at 5s.	3,350
7,800 do. oats, at 5s.	1,950
3,000 do. peas, at 8s.	1,200
1,950 tons potatoes at 80s.	7,800
5,410 do. turnips, at 30s.	8,160
675 acres English Grasses, at 10l.	6,750—Total £64,910.

The total number of horses in the district of Richmond is 420, of horned cattle 14,200, and of sheep 95,000. According to our former estimate, they will amount to the following value, viz:—

420 horses, at 40l.	£8,400	
14,100 cattle, at 25s.	17,750	
95,000 sheep, at 5s.	23,750	—Total £49,900

If the whole of the granted land be estimated as in the New Norfolk district, at 15s. per acre, it will give a total on the 140,000 acres of landed property of £105,000. We thus arrive at the total value of agricultural property in the whole district, viz:—

Landed property	£105,000	
Live stock	49,000	
Annual produce	64,910	—Tolal £218,910

The chief manufactories in this district consist of flour mills, of which there are six, four driven by water, and two by wind, besides the very superior wind-mill, just finished at Richmond. We may mention here, indeed, as in like manner all over the colony, the tanning and currying of leather, which almost every shoemaker in the interior manufactures for himself of the skins and hides of the sheep and cattle consumed on the farms, as well as of the kangaroos that still continue to be killed in the less frequented parts of the country. They are materially assisted in this operation by the excellent bark, which the common trees of the wood afford, especially the wattle-tree and she-oak. During the fishing season, there are several establishments on Slopen Island and at the Schoutens, for boiling the blubber of the whales that are caught upon the coast, and extracting the oil. These establishments are gradually increasing.

Both excellent coal and very rich iron ore have been discovered in several parts of this district, but none has yet been worked; common rock salt, as well as sulphate of magnesia, has been found in a hill near Richmond,

and on the left bank of the Coal river, and that singular substance called plumbago has been dug up in quantities on the south-east coast, near the Sands-pit river.

The present population of the district of Richmond, exclusive of Maria Island and Port Arthur, amounts to 2,800 souls, of whom 1,700 are free, and 1,100 convicts, in the following proportions, viz.

Male adults, free	900
Female do. do.	400
Males, under age, do.	200
Female do. do.	200
Male convicts	980
Female do.	120—Total, 2,800

There are two clergymen in Richmond district; the Rev. Mr. Garrard, at Sorell, who alternately officiates at Richmond, and the Rev. Mr. Knopwood at Clarence Plains. The church at Sorell is a handsome building, conferring a pleasing feature on the beautiful, richly-cultivated country, in the midst of which it stands. It is capable of containing a congregation of 600 persons, though as yet, from the thinness of the neighbouring population, seldom more than one-tenth of that number attend divine service, while at the Coal river, the usual average of the congregation present is not much above half that number. At Clarence Plains the service is performed in a temporary building, where from 25 to 30 persons generally join in divine worship.

At Sorell a free school has been established, taught by Mr. Henry Batten, on the late Dr. Bell's system, at which 30 to 40 pupils usually attend. The expense is defrayed by Government, with the exception of a few pounds, paid by the parents of such of the children as can afford it, at

the rate of one shilling per week. At Clarence Plains, there is also a respectable school of a similar kind, taught by Mr. Holmes.

The town of Richmond is situated on the river, near the point where the salt water ceases to flow. The Court House (connected with which is the residence of Mr. Gordon, the Police Magistrate of the district) is a handsome building, and with the goal, two large and commodious inns, a neat stone bridge of several arches, and the lofty stone tower of the windmill, situated conspicuously in the centre, already give it the appearance of a thriving English village.

The total number of burials during the year 1829 at Sorell was 12 males and 9 females; and at Clarence Plains, 1 male—in all 22 burials: of baptisms at Sorell, 19 males, and 17 females; and at Clarence Plains, 7 males, and 8 females—in all 51 baptisms: and of marriages, at Sorell 20, and at Clarence Plains 10; total in the district of Richmond, 30 marriages.

4.—The Clyde District.

This is a very large and extensive district, containing about 1,700 square miles, or one million and eighty-eight thousand acres. Like the other districts of the colony, it consists of a continued succession of hill and dale, but being situated in a more central part of the island, stands on proportionally higher ground. It is well watered by the rivers Dee, Ouse, Shannon, Clyde, and Jordan. Round the township of Bothwell is a large tract of level ground, extending several miles each way, but lower down on the Clyde, the country again becomes hilly,

though in general overspread with rich pasturage. The chief farms in this district, on the east of the Clyde, are those of Captain Wood, Messrs. Barr, Axford, M'Dowall, Dr. Scott, Messrs. Brodie, Sherwin, M'Neilley, Evans, Dr. Crowther, Lieut. Torlesse, Messrs. Bradbury, Steele, Triffit, Mrs. Bromley, and Mr. Ed. Abbott, and on the Jordan, the farms of Colonel Bell, Messrs. Espie and Kemp; on the west side the Clyde, running up into the central part of the island, are Mr. Ed. Lord's large and fertile farm of Lawrenny, those of Messrs. Marzetti, Young, Triffit, and James Clark, Mrs. Burns, Messrs. Sharland, Austen, and near Bothwell those of Messrs. Reid, Nicholas, Allardyce, Capt. Clark, and on the Shannon, those of Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Smith, and Dr. Ross. Mr. George Kemp has a large grazing farm on the upper part of this district, near lake Sorell.

The land, which has hitherto been granted to settlers in this district, does not yet exceed one-tenth of its whole extent, amounting altogether to 115,000 acres; of this quantity not more than 2,600 have yet been brought under the plough, the remainder being occupied as pasturage for the large numbers of sheep and cattle that inhabit the district. The cultivated land is occupied with crops in the following proportions, viz.

Wheat	1340 acres
Barley	320 do.
Oats	90 do.
Peas	110 do.
Potatoes	90 do.
Turnips	250 do.
English grain	400 do.—Total 2,600 acres.

Owing to the remoteness of the greater part of this district from the market of Hobart Town, corn, and other colonial produce, that must be transported by land car-

riage are of comparatively less value on the farms than in the New Norfolk and Richmond districts, great part of both which possess convenient water carriage. There is, however, one advantage which the back farms of this district enjoy over them, in being able more conveniently to supply the numerous huts of the stock-keepers on the grazing farms, still beyond on the higher parts of the Shannon and Ouse, and round the lakes, which being for the most part wholly occupied by flocks and herds afford no immediate support in corn for the stock-keepers. At present these supplies are necessarily drawn from the neighbourhood of Bothwell, where the two excellent corn mills of Mr. Axford and Mr. Nicholas, on the Clyde, are situated. But when mills are erected on the Shannon and Ouse, both abounding in the most convenient and powerful waterfalls, capable of working machinery to almost any extent, the value of the more interior farms of this district will be much enhanced.

While, therefore, the average value of wheat in Hobart Town was 7s. 6d. we should not consider it safe to rate it on the whole throughout the inland district of the Clyde at more than 6s. 6d. allowing one shilling for carriage. It follows, therefore, that if the price of wheat should fall as low as 5s. a bushel, this relative expence of one shilling for carriage continuing the same, would so reduce the article in value, as to make it unadvisable to continue its culture to any extent, as far as regarded the market of Hobart Town. For settlers newly arriving in the country and strangers at a distance, who would be inclined to speculate on such subjects, must not be led away by the idea, that because wheat, at Odessa, in

some of the more favourable parts of America, in Bengal and other parts of the world, where labour is cheap, can be raised for 2s. 6d. or even 2s. or 1s. 6d. a bushel, that such a thing is practicable in Van Diemen's Land. The common convict assigned servants, the cheapest species of labour in the island, while they are not so efficient as a farmer's labourer in England, are much more expensive. No one, indeed, but he who has tried it, can be duly sensible of the labour, the arduous perseverance, and the expence necessary in clearing new land for cultivation, and bringing it into the healthy condition of an old established farm in England.

It may indeed be said, that the lowness of the price of butcher's meat, bread, and other necessary articles of consumption, must enable the settler to support his establishment at less expence. But this is false reasoning. There is not a doubt but that the farmer may raise from his land sufficient to supply his people with the usual articles of food, but whence is he to derive his income to defray the expense of tools, of clothing, of tea, sugar and other articles equally essential, to say nothing of luxuries of British or foreign production? It is not enough in this brief statistical view that we state the present condition of things in the colony, it is our duty also to anticipate events, that we may prepare for their approach, and when they come adverse, to apply ourselves as far as circumstances will admit, to weaken their force and ward off the blow. Foresight given to man for this great precautionary purpose, is however seldom called into use. People go on groping their way, following one another's motions, (servum pecus) without looking to the right or

left, before them or behind them, because they are too indolent to think and act for themselves. The natural course of events might have told the people of England beforehand, the dreadful bankruptcies of 1826, and the grinding distress of 1829 and 1830. But no, they went on blind-folded, unwilling to bestir themselves from the lap of luxury. So in Sydney, the usual vicissitudes of the seasons in that latitude, (to say nothing of the admirable advice and disquisitions of Sir John Jamison, annually laid before them,) might have told them to provide more diligently for the late dry and ruinous seasons, as well as the present sudden fall in the value of all kinds of colonial produce. If the farmer, then, in the interior of Van Diemen's land, the really true and legitimate settler, he on whose success the rise or fall of the colony at large must mainly and ultimately be decided, if he do not look before him and provide for the coming events, he in like manner must suffer reverses, must be thrown into distress. Precaution and economy are at all times safe measures to adopt; if prosperity comes they will enhance its welcome, and if adverse circumstances overtake us they will prevent or dissipate their power.

The average return from wheat sown during the last year in this district was 16 bushels per acre, of barley and oats 17 bushels, of peas 20 bushels, of potatoes 2 tons and half, of turnips 8 tons per acre.

21,440 bushels wheat at 6s. 6d. ...	£6,968	
5,440 ditto barley at 4s.	1,088	
1,530 ditto oats, at 4s.	306	
2,200 ditto peas, at 8s.	880	
225 tons potatoes, at 60s.	675	
1,700 ditto turnips, at 30s.	2,550	
400 acres English Grass, at £8.	3,200	—Total, £15,667.

It is to be observed that owing to the summer frosts, which occasionally hover in the mornings at day-break, like an impending vapour in certain situations, and cut off the leaves of the potatoe plants, and until the proper localities, and favourable situations on the banks and other parts, where the injury is not so much felt, are ascertained, the crop is in some measure uncertain, and is the chief cause of the smallness of the return from it in this district, while that of turnips being a hardier vegetable, is even greater than in milder situations. Generally speaking a light soil, on a sloping bank towards the south or west, not suddenly exposed to the early rays of the sun, acting on the congealed water on the leaves, and burning up the plants through them, is the most favourable situation for cultivating the potatoe.

The number of live stock at present in this district is of horses 230, horned cattle 11,000, sheep 83,000, goats 600. As, however, some of the horses are allowed to run at large on the open plains and woods, and cannot be got into a yard, without considerable trouble and expense, we do not think it would be fair to average their value above £30 a head; and, if this position be correct, as to horses in this district, it is still more so as regards cattle, this being the grand original neighbourhood, in which the first stock were turned a-drift, belonging to Mr. Ingle, and subsequently to Mr. Edward Lord and Sir John Owen, the last mentioned gentleman never having visited the colony, nor any one of the three ever taking much personal trouble to look after the cattle, much less to provide against their encroaching on their neighbours. They used to be collected by about a dozen convicts mounted

like so many marauders on horseback, galloping about, and cracking their whips, and unsettling the quiet operations of the humbler settlers. Although, however, great numbers of wild cattle belonging to this estate still move towards the lakes and the regions thereabout, we are happy to bear our testimony to the great improvement of late years under the present management. On the whole, cattle in this district cannot safely be valued at more than 20s. a head.

The value of live stock in the district then appears to be as follows:—

230 horses at 30*l.* each.....	£6,900	
11,000 cattle at 20*s.* each	11,000	
82,000 sheep at 5*s.* each.....	20,500	
600 goats at 1*s.* each.....	30	—Total £38,430

As a large proportion of the farms in the upper part of this district, consist merely of stock runs, or grazing farms, on which little or no fencing or cultivation has been yet effected, we do not consider them of so high relative value as those in the more closely cultivated and less pastoral districts of New Norfolk or Richmond, and though many of them are valuable improved farms, with excellent houses and steadings erected on them, in this district, the names of which we have already mentioned, we think the total average value cannot be taken at more than 10s. per acre, of the whole extent of granted land of 115,000 acres. The total value of agricultural property in the district, then, appears to be as follows:—

Land	£58,500	
Live stock	38,430	
Annual produce.....	15,667	—Total £112,597

The only manufactories in this district are the two excellent flour mills on the Clyde at Bothwell, belonging to

Mr. Axford and Mr. Nicholas. About five tons of excellent fresh water eels are annually caught in the Clyde and sold to advantage in Hobart-town.

From the circumstance that we have mentioned, of a large part of this extensive district being occupied in grazing farms, it naturally follows that its population is proportionably small. At the commencement of the year 1831, the total number of inhabitants which it contained, amounted to 760, of whom 360 were free persons and the remaining 400 convicts, in the following proportions, viz:—

Male adults, free	195	
Female ditto, ditto	65	
Males under age, ditto	50	
Female ditto, ditto	50	
Male convicts	350	
Female ditto	50	Total, 760

The township of Bothwell is situated in the centre of the level country mentioned above, on the east bank of the Clyde. Here is the Court House of the Police Magistrate, who is also the military officer of the detachment at the station. It is a thriving little township, possessing already a clergyman, (the Rev. Mr. Garrett,) an excellent inn, and many cottages and workshops of mechanics and others, and a very neat and commodious church has just been finished under the direction of Mr. Ford.

The town of Bothwell has the advantage of a resident clergyman of the Church of Scotland, of which persuasion a large proportion of the inhabitants consists, namely, the Reverend Mr. Garrett, who regularly performs divine service in the new church which has lately been completed, and is well attended. Mr. Garrett also teaches a select number of pupils, the sons of the neigh-

bouring gentlemen, in the learned languages, and useful sciences.

5.—The Oatlands' District.

This is a small district, compared with some of the others in the colony, forming nearly a square of thirty miles each side; that is, containing nine hundred square miles, or about five hundred and seventy-six thousand acres; but is one of the first importance, from its central position in the island, possessing a great extent of fine open upland downs, which afford excellent pasture for stock, with the high road from Hobart Town to Launceston passing through its centre.

The principal farms are, first, in that part called the Green Ponds, those of Mr. Ashton, Mr. Joseph Johnson, of Messrs. John and Charles Franks, and of Mr. Edward Franks, Dr. Gorringe, Mr. Steiglitz, Mr. Bent; and at the Lovely Banks, those of Mr. Bisdee, and Mr. Hodgson; at Jericho, those of Messrs. Bryant, Gregson, Jones, Dr. Hudspeth, Messrs. Pike, Anstey, Page, Salmon, Weeding; at York Plains, Messrs. Salmon and Murdoch; and in the Eastern Marshes, there are a great many rich and extensive sheep-walks, among which may be named those of Messrs. Edward Bisdee, David Lord, Earle, R. W. Loane, Bryant. On the side near the Salt-pan Plains, are the farms of Messrs. Harrison, Kimberley, Eddie, Maclanachan, Capt. Wilson, Mr. Kermode; and on the banks of the Macquarie river, those of Messrs. Cassidy, Davidson, Bunster, Green. Here, also, is the village of Tunbridge, at Blackman's Bridge. On the whole, the northern and eastern part of this district may be characterised as one of the finest grazing tracts in the Colony.

A larger proportion of this district, according to its size, has been already granted and occupied by settlers than any of the others we have yet mentioned. The total number of acres now in cultivation in the district amount to 2,700. The land is occupied in the following proportions:—

Wheat	1500 acres
Barley	250 ditto
Oats	140 ditto
Peas	30 ditto
Potatoes	60 ditto
Turnips	100 ditto
English Grasses	150 ditto
Fallow Land	470 ditto—Total, 2,700.

The crops in this inland district lie under the same disadvantage with regard to a market as those in the Clyde district, and the same scale of prices may be taken as with them. By the last official statements, the returns from wheat sown in this district averaged 20 bushels an acre, barley 22 bushels, oats, 25 bushels, peas 20 bushels, potatoes 3½ tons, and turnips 6 tons per acre. The total agricultural produce of the district then appears to be as follows, viz:—

30,000 bushels wheat at 6s. 6d.	£9,750	
5,500 ditto barley, at 4s.	1,100	
3,500 ditto oats, at 4s.	700	
600 ditto peas, at 8s.	240	
210 tons potatoes, at 60s.	630	
600 ditto turnips, at 30s.	900	
150 acres English grass, at £10	1,500	—Total, £14,820.

The live stock at present in Oathands district, consists of horses 250, horned cattle 10,000, sheep 90,000, and goats 240. They may be estimated on the same rate as in the Clyde district, viz:—

250	Horses at £30 each	£ 7,500
10,000	Cattle at 20s. each	10,000
90,000	Sheep at 5s each	22,500
240	Goats at 1s. each	12—Total 40,012

Owing to the want of sufficient data as to the total quantity of land granted in this district, we have not been able to arrive at so correct a result as we would wish, with regard to the value of landed property. From the information however, which we otherwise possess, we think it may be taken on a moderate computation at £60,000. We thus arrive at the total value of agricultural property in the district, viz:—

Land	£60,000
Live stock	22,500
Annual produce	14,820—Total 97,320

Besides the usual smaller attempts of shoemakers at tanning their own leather, there are two considerable leather manufactories in this district, where the leather is tanned and dressed in quantities for sale, and occasionally for the supply of the market at Hobart Town, namely those of Messrs. Cogle and Liddell. There are also two excellent corn mills, that of Mr. John Watts, on the Jordan, and that of Mr. Lackey on Blackman's river. Two considerable gangs of convicts have for some time been employed in constructing the road at St. Peter's pass, in this district, and on the Blackman's river.

Excellent free stone, as in most other parts of the island, abounds in this district. A very useful kind of whetstone for setting razors, and other fine tools, has been found in Dysart parish. The coal found on the borders of the Wallaby creek, in Jerusalem, though of excellent quality, is in too remote a situation, to make it as yet worth the attention of any one to work it. As, however, the descent is easy to the Coal river bridge, at Richmond, where the river becomes navigable, and as the consumption of fire-wood in Hobart Town increases, and becomes

more difficult and expensive to be procured, it is not improbable that at no distant period, unless a coal mine be opened in the vicinity of the town, that a rail road may be constructed from this very easily worked and accessible mine to Richmond, where it would be taken up in boats to Hobart Town. At all events this would be a much more feasible and economical project than the plan of bringing it from Newcastle at Sydney.

Salt is collected on the Salt-pan Plains from three of the salt lakes or natural pans, situated in the division of Methven in this district. It is sold to the settlers round at 10 shillings a hundred weight, though not equal to English salt. A very good kiln for burning lime has been constructed in Gibbs' parish, which is retailed to the neighbours at one shilling per bushel.

The Total population of the Oatlands' district at the present time amounts to 930, of whom 450 are free persons, and the remaining 480 convicts, in the following proportions, viz:—

Male Adults, free	230	
Female do. do.	80	
Males under age, do.	70	
Female do. do.	70	
Male convicts	460	
Female do.	20	Total, 930

A commodious little church has lately been erected at Green Ponds, in this district, where there is already a thriving and populous village. The service is performed alternately in the church there and at Oatlands, by the Reverend Mr. Drought, the clergyman lately appointed for the district, who resides at Jericho, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gregson.

6.—Oyster Bay District.

This district contains an area similar in extent to that of Oatlands, containing like it about 900 square miles, or 576,000 acres. It includes all the settlement of Great Swan Port as far as Prosser's river, on the eastern coast of the island. A lofty chain of hills runs along from north to south, on the western or interior side of the district, separating it from the Oatlands' and Campbell-town districts. The comparatively low and level tract between this chain and the coast, is watered with streams which take their rise in these hills. Here the land spreads out in many parts into fine undulating downs of rich pasturage, especially in the direction of Great Swan Port. Oyster-bay itself affords good and safe anchorage along the west or inner coast of the Schoutens Island, but is too shallow higher up to admit large vessels, except along the shore of Freyeinet's peninsula, where ships loading for England may safely lie at anchor, and take on board the oil, wool, and bark collected in that part of the district.

The principal farms in Oyster Bay district are those of Mr. Gatehouse, at Grindstone Bay, of Major Lord at Cape Bougainville, opposite Maria Island, of Lieutenant Hawkins at Little Swan Port, of Mr. Buxton at the junction of a beautiful rivulet on the coast, of Messrs. Webber, Meredith, Allan, Amos, King, Lyne and Harte. Also the more recent establishments of Captain M'Lean, and Captain Leard. The military station at Waterloo Point is situated on the north west corner of the bay, upon

a projecting point of land, where the Police Magistrate of the district resides. There is also a military post at Spring Bay, at the southern extremity of the district. This beautiful bay affords one of the finest harbours in the island, having seven fathoms water all along up the entrance. The Schoutens island presents a singular appearance to the spectator on the opposite side of the bay, from the lofty points of the hills standing up like needles. Oyster Bay is a general resort of whales in the season, but the inlets both of Great Swan Port and Little Swan Port, are only sheets of shallow water, navigable only for boats, or flat-bottomed vessels. Numerous seals still frequent the White Rock in the centre of the bay.

The quantity of land as yet located in this district is 36,000 acres, of which number twelve hundred have been cleared and reduced to a rich productive state. The crops which occupy this extent are in the following proportions, viz:—

Wheat	600 acres	
Barley	80 ditto	
Oats and peas	10 ditto	
Potatoes	60 ditto	
Turnips	140 diito	
English grasses	310 ditto	—Total, 1,200 acres.

The returns per acre, and the value per bushel, show the same average as those of the Oatlands' district, which will give as follows:—

12,000 bushels wheat at 6s. 6d. ..	£3900	
1,760 ditto barley, at 4s.	352	
120 ditto oats, at 4s.	24	
100 ditto peas, at 8s.	40	
210 tons potatoes, at 60s.	630	
840 tons turnips, at 30s.	1260	
310 acres English grasses, at £10	3100	—Total, £9306.

There are but few horses in this district, compared to

the number in the others, over which we have as yet conveyed the reader. This arises in a great measure from the chief farms in the district being situated on the coast, and the usual conveyance, both for produce and passengers to and from Hobart Town, being by boats and small vessels, superseding the frequent use of horses. The horses now in the district are only 25 in number, the cattle 2,500, and the sheep 17,000, which gives as before:—

25 horses, at £30	£750	
2,500 cattle, at 20s.....	2,500	
17,000 sheep, at 5s.	4,250	—Total, £7,500.

Although there are several valuable farms in this district, yet owing to the large proportion of the granted land being occupied as grazing farms, and several gentlemen having lately taken the farms in it, but who have not yet had time to bring much land under the plough, we do not average the value of the whole at more than 10s. an acre, which gives on the whole 36,000 acres, the total value of £18,000. The total value of agricultural property in this district then appears to be as follows, viz.

Land	£18,000	
Live stock	7,500	
Annual produce	9,306	—Total, £34,806.

The inhabitants of this fine district are as yet but few, compared with the population of the other divisions of the island. The number of free persons at the beginning of the year 1831, did not exceed 150, and of convicts 170, in all 320 souls, in the following proportions, viz:—

Male adults, free	80	
Female ditto, ditto	30	
Males under age	20	
Female ditto ditto	20	
Male convicts	155	
Female ditto	5	—Total, 320.

The manufactories carried on in this district, consist chiefly in the whale fishery, and the reduction of the blubber into exportable oil. In 1830, about 60 tons of oil were shipped from the bay, which at the rate of £15 a ton, would produce a return of £900. There is only one corn mill in this district, situated on the Swan river. An excellent freestone quarry has been opened on Mr. Harte's farm, at Little Swan river, but few houses of much architectural consideration have yet been erected in the district.

No public establishment for the advancement of religion or of education has yet been set on foot in the Oyster Bay district. In several of the more respectable families, however, the inmates, as well as the nearer neighbours, are assembled on Sundays, when the church service is read at least once a day by the head of the family.

7.—The District of Campbell Town.

This is almost wholly an inland district, having but a very small frontage on the coast. It contains an area of about 1,260 square miles, or 850 thousand acres. On the whole, it is a very fine grazing district, possessing several large open plains, watered by numerous streams. The natural herbage is in general so rich, and its character for producing fat cattle so well established, that the butchers in Hobart Town, come to it to purchase a large proportion of their meat, although the nearest part of it is 70 miles distant. Nature has divided this fine tract of country into a number of beautiful valleys, each watered by fine streams of water, flowing for the most part to the north west.

Beginning on the west side of the district is the Lake

river, after which are the Isis, the Blackman's river, the Macquarie, (formerly called the Relief,) the Elizabeth, the South Esk, the St. Paul's, and the Break o'day rivers. On the Lake river are, among others, the rich and extensive farms of Messrs. Thomas Archer, Joseph Archer, Mrs. Corney, Messrs. Fletcher, Young, O'Connor, Taylor. On the Isis, at its junction with the Macquarie, is Lincoln, and further up the farms of Messrs. Gatenby, Reiby, Sutherland, Simpson, York, Clark. Also about half way up is the village of Auburn, where there is a military station.

On the Macquarie river, are the farms of Messrs. Simpson, Alston, Stewart, Taylor, Malcolm, Buist, Bayles, Mackersey, Allison, Turnbull, Murray, Tompson, H. Murray, Foster, Eagle, and Horne, as far as Ross. Higher up are the farms of Messrs. Horton, Parramore, and Scott, and the extensive reserve of about 30,000 acres for church and school lands, commonly called the government farm. This fine tract is shortly, it is understood, to be disposed of by public tender, but it is in the meantime let in portions of about 8000 acres each, to different individuals as grazing ground for their flocks and herds, at the rate of 20*s*. for every hundred acres. All along the frontage of the river this tract affords excellent pasturage, but towards the hills, further back, the land is but indifferent. The length of time however, that the cattle belonging to government, recently sold by auction, had been depastured on it, considerably improved its value as a sheep or cattle walk. Capt. Bell's farm is situated near the Blackman's river, and on the Elizabeth are the farms of Messrs. Leake, M'Leod, Clarke, Davidson, Pearson,

Hill, Harrison, and that of Mr. Willis, at Wanstead Park, in which is situated, on a beautiful rise on the left of the road, that gentlemen's spacious and elegant mansion. On the southern bank of the South Esk in this district, among others, are the farms of Messrs. Walker, Bonney, Gibson, Youl, Wood, Bostock, Diprose, Aitken, Reynolds, Kearney, Gray, Grant, and Stanfield, and on the Break o' Day river are those of Messrs. Talbot and Legge; on the river St. Paul's, are the farms of Major Grey, Messrs. Cowie, and Hepburn.

At Campbell-town, on Elizabeth river, is the court house and residence of the Police Magistrate of the district, also two commodious inns, and at Ross is the station of a Commissariat officer, and a party of military. An inn continues to be much wanted about the Snake banks, half way between Campbell town and Perth.

Nearly one third of this valuable district has already been occupied by settlers, 260 thousand acres being already granted and allotted off. Of this extent 6800 acres have been cleared and brought under the plough, laid down in crops according to the last official returns in the following proportions, viz:

Wheat	3100 Acres.
Barley	450
Oats	300
Peas and Beans	30
Potatoes	120
Turnips	320
English Grasses	1480—Total, 5800.

The vicinity of the northern part of this district to the port of Launceston accounts for the large proportion of wheat land, compared to that in the inland districts we have just passed through. Considerable quantities of

wheat, during the last two or three years, were driven to Launceston and shipped for the market at Sydney, where it met a ready sale owing to the scarcity which prevailed there during those years, from the failure of the crops through the dry weather. The extent of land brought into a high state of cultivation, and laid down into English grasses is also a striking feature in this district, one gentleman alone already possesses 600 acres of rich pasturage from English grasses.

The returns for the wheat sown, averaged by last accounts 20 bushels. The land in this quarter appears to be singularly favourable to the growth of barley, the average returns being 40 bushels per acre, of oats 28 bushels, peas and beans 11 bushels, potatoes 2½ tons, turnips 6 tons per acre. The value of English grasses may be fairly estimated at £7 per acre. These data furnish us with the means of ascertaining the total value of agricultural produce throughout this valuable district, viz:

62,000 bushels wheat at 6s. per bushel	£18600	
18,000 do. barley at 4s. per do.	3600	
8,400 do. oats at 4s. per do.	1600	
340 ditto peas at 8s. per ditto	136	
300 tons potatoes at 60s. per ton	900	
1,920 ditto turnips at 30s. per ditto	2880	
1,480 do English Grasses, at £7 per acre	10360	—Total 38156.

The number of live stock in Campbell Town district maintains its relative proportion to the great value of annual produce. The horses at present amount to 450, and the highly improved studs of the Messrs. Archer, and others being in the number, justly entitle them to keep up the average value with those in the other inland districts of £30 a head. Many of the sheep besides, amounting in number to 180,000, being of very im-

creek) which flow into the South Esk, and by Brumby's creek falling into the Lake river.

In the part especially called Norfolk Plains are the farms of Mr. Brumby, of Cressy the large and valuable property of the Van Diemen's Land establishment now under the management of Mr. Dutton, of Mr. Hardwick, of Mr. William Archer, the Rev. Mr. Claiborne, Captain Smith, the Police Magistrate of the district, Dr. Paton, Mr. T. Parker, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Reibey, Mr. Bryan, Mr. W. Gwillim Walker, Mr. Minnett, Mr. Bonilly. On the Western river are the farms of Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Dry, Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Leith, Mr. H. Bonney, Mr. Ball, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Stocker, and of Captain Ritchie. At the Dairy Plains is the farm of Captain Moriarty, that of Captain Smith on the Rubicon, and of Captain Thomas at Port Sorell.

Some very fine fish, of the species called black fish, are found in plenty in the river Mersey, weighing from 5 to 15 pounds. They have no scales. All the rivers indeed in this part, also abound with excellent fresh water lobsters. On the banks of the rivers and at the Dairy Plains, are found many fine strata of beautiful blue marble or lime stone, which however have not as yet been worked. On the upper part of the western tier there is a remarkable fall of water upwards of 300 feet high, and as the Western river is large and in winter brings down a large body of water, its effect is magnificent, and the noise may be heard from 2 to 3 miles off. Port Sorell at the mouth of the Rubicon, and Port Frederick at the mouth of the Mersey, are each large and commodious harbours affording a safe resort for shipping. The former

was named after Colonel Sorell our late Lieutenant Governor, and the latter after Mr. Arthur, the eldest son of Colonel Arthur, it having remained destitute of a name and nearly unknown until the expedition of His Excellency to the Van Diemen's land Company's establishment in 1829, when Mr. Arthur accompanied him.

Land to the extent of 125,000 acres, have been allotted to settlers in this district, of which 5,500 have been reduced to cultivation, and occupied with crops in the following proportions, viz:—

Wheat	4100 acres	
Barley	280 do.	
Oats	300 do.	
Peas	35 do.	
Potatoes	80 do.	
Turnips	120 do.	
English grasses	585 do.	—Total 5500

According to the last official returns, the wheat yielded an average of 18 bushels per acre, barley 32 bushels, oats 33 bushels, peas 30 bushels, potatoes 6 tons, and turnips 6 tons per acre. The annual produce of this district then appears to be as follows:—

73,800 bushels wheat, at 6s. 6d. per bushel	£23,985	
9,160 ditto barley, at 4s. ditto	1,792	
9,900 ditto oats, at 4s. ditto	1,980	
1,050 ditto peas, at 8s. ditto	420	
480 tons potatoes, at 60s. per ton	1,440	
720 ditto turnips, at 30s. ditto	1,080	
585 acres of English grasses, at £10	5,850	—Total 36,547

The live stock in this district consists at the present time of 400 horses, 23,000 cattle, and 75,000 sheep, amounting in value as follows:—

400 horses, at £30.	£12,000	
23,000 cattle, at 25s.	28,750	
75,000 sheep, at 6s.	22,500	—Total, £63,250.

The average of the land in this district cannot be reckoned worth more than ten shillings an acre, or

£625,000 on the whole 125,000 acres granted. We arrive, then, at the total result as follows, viz:—

Land	£62,500
Live stock	63,250
Annual produce	36,547—Total, £162,297.

The present population of Norfolk Plains district consists of 580 free persons, and 420 convicts, in the following proportions, viz:—

Male adults, free	290
Female ditto	80
Males under age, free	105
Females ditto, ditto	105
Male convicts	400
Female ditto	20—Total, 1,000.

During the past year, the Rev. Mr. Davies arrived from England, and has been appointed to the cure of this district, where a church is now building. The Rev. Mr. Claiborne has for some years conducted a very respectable classical and mathematical boarding school for young gentlemen in the most central part of this district.

The average amount of deaths in this district is 7 males, and 3 females, out of the whole population of 1,000 souls. The baptisms amount to 30; and the marriages last year were 36.

9.—Launceston District.

This is a very large district, including the great extent of country comprised by the north-east corner of the island, and terminating at Cape Portland. It embraces an area of 3,800 square miles, or about two millions and a half of acres. A great part of this extent is very heavily timbered, rugged and inaccessible. George Town is the most northern settlement, situated near the entrance of the Tamar, where a military party is stationed, and a

female house of correction. The latter, however, is intended shortly to be removed to Launceston, as soon as the arrangements are complete. George Town is a very healthy place, and is a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Launceston in the season, who come down to enjoy the advantages of sea bathing. The coast abounds with excellent fish, and Mr. Begent, a regular fisherman, makes it his business to supply the market at Launceston at intervals. The Tamar is navigable for vessels of 300 tons burden all the way up to Launceston.

On the western side of the river, opposite to George Town, is the farm of Capt. Townson, formerly of the 102nd regiment. At the head of an inlet of the sea, called the western arm, is York Town, where there is a fruit garden belonging to government; and on point Rapid is the farm of Mr. Basson, and near it that of Mr. James Reid, late of the Macquarie river. On the opposite side of the Tamar are the farms and cottages of six or eight of the late New South Wales Veteran company. On the bank of the Supply river, flowing from the west, is a large flour mill belonging to Mr. Beveridge. Higher up is the farm belonging to the late Mr. Gildas, who was so barbarously murdered by the blacks in September 1830, opposite to which, on the eastern side, is the farm of Mr. Kneale—above which are the farms of Mr. Coulson, of Mr. Barnard, now let to the Van Diemen's Land company, Mr. Allen, Capt. Stewart, Messrs. Stephenson and Lawrence—and on the west side, the farms of Messrs. Young, Birrell, Bickford, Griffiths, Archibald Thomson, Field, and Barnes.

To the east of Launceston, on the North Esk, among

others, are the farms of Messrs. Dry, Hobler, Goff, Lieut. Thomson, R. N. Messrs. Rose, Lette, D. Sutherland; above which are several valuable stock runs. To the south of Launceston are the farms of Messrs. Kenworthy, (Kerry Lodge) John Smith, Scott, Dryden, Sinclair, Bryant, (late of Jericho) Capt. Barclay, Messrs. Macleod, J. Thomas, Ralston, Gilles, Capt. Ritchie, Lieut. Dyball, R. N. Messrs. Cooke, and Saltmarsh. Along the eastern part of this district, on the northern bank of the South Esk, are the farms of Messrs. Cox, M'Leod, Simeon Lord, and Capt. Gray. On the Nile, which falls into the South Esk, are the farms of Mr. Bryan, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Darke; and on the Benlomond rivulet, those of Messrs. R. White, Massey, and Batman; on the Buffalo brook is that of Mr. Joseph Bonney. The farm of Dr. John Henderson, Surgeon in the Bengal service in this district, is situated on the eastern coasts, near Georges' river. On Piper's river, to the east of George Town, is the farm of Mr. Gee.

The whole extent of land in this extensive district which has yet been granted to settlers, amounts to no more than 63,000 acres, of which 7,000 have been reduced to cultivation, occupied with crops in the following proportions viz:—

Wheat	4000	Acres.
Barley	300	
Oats	1000	
Peas	25	
Beans	5	
Potatoes	320	
Turnips	75	
English Grasses	1275	—Total, 7000.

The returns explanatory of the quantity of wheat and other grain reaped per acre, are in this district not sufficiently particular to enable us to arrive at the same

certainty as in some of the other districts. Although, however, the greater part of this extensive quarter of the island may be said to be almost unavailable to the purposes of man, nevertheless that part which is cultivated, extending in patches along the banks of the Tamar, and along the valley of the South Esk, in a crescent form, is of so rich and fertile a quality, that the average return may be safely taken, for wheat at 20 bushels per acre, barley and oats 30 ditto, peas and beans 20 bushels, potatoes 3½, and turnips six tons per acre, as follows:—

80,000 bushels wheat at 6s. per bushel	£24,000	
9,000 ditto barley at 4s. per ditto	1,800	
30,000 ditto oats at 4s. per do.	6,000	
500 ditto peas at 8s. per ditto	200	
100 ditto beans at 8s. per ditto	40	
1,220 tons potatoes at 60s. per ton ..	3,360	
450 ditto turnips at 30s. per ditto ..	675	
1,275 ditto English Grasses, at £10 ..	12,750	Total 48,825

The number of horses in this district, including the town of Launceston, amounts to 380, of cattle 30,000, and of sheep 65,000, which afford the following results, viz:—

380 horses, at 30l.	£11,400	
30,000 cattle, at 25s.	37,500	
65,000 sheep, at 6s.	19,500	Total £68,400

As much of the ground round Launceston is of an exceedingly fertile kind, and many of the farms are comparatively small, and in a high state of cultivation; the average value of the whole land granted in the district may be taken at 15s. per acre, which gives upon the whole 85,000 acres granted, a total of £63,750. The whole value then of agricultural property in the district appears to be as follows, viz:—

Land	£63,750	
Live stock	68,400	
Annual produce	48,825	Total, £180,975.

There are four corn mills in this district; namely, the extensive supply mills, belonging to Mr. Beveridge, already mentioned, and that of Mrs. Yates, on the North Esk, the Government Mill, driven by wind at Launceston, and Mr. Robert Waddingham's wind-mill at the same place. Mr. Barnes has a very extensive long-established brewery, at Launceston, and also Mr. John M'Diarmid, and Mr. Whitchurch, and Mr. Robert Towers have each established breweries at the North Esk.

The total population of the district of Launceston at the present time (January, 1831,) as derived from the most authentic sources, amounts to 2,500 souls, of whom 1,670 are free persons, and 830 convicts, in the following proportions, viz:—

Male adults, free	800
Female ditto, ditto	270
Males under age	290
Female ditto ditto	300
Male convicts	680
Female ditto	150—Total, 2,500.

Launceston is a very respectable town, and next to Hobart Town in importance in the island. From its convenient situation at the head of the Tamar, nearly in the centre of a very fertile corn country, and its vicinity to Sydney, it maintains a frequent and prosperous trade with that port, as well as coastwise with Hobart Town, especially during the last two or three years that there has been a deficiency in the wheat crops at Sydney. During the last last year also, an intercourse direct with London has been established for the exchange of merchandize, which must be highly beneficial to the Gentlemen in the district, as enabling them to obtain the various commodities direct from England, and to ship

their colonial produce in return, in place of undergoing the expensive circuit of Hobart Town or Sydney as formerly. A trade has also been commenced between Launceston and Swan river, and considerable quantities of corn, cattle, and other colonial produce have been exported to that settlement during the past year, as will appear more fully under the head of customs and revenue.

Launceston is the residence of a Civil Commandant, and the station of a considerable detachment of troops. The Supreme, Civil, and Criminal Courts hold assizes here alternately with Hobart Town. The principal public buildings are St. John's Church, the Military barracks, the Commissariat stores, and the Gaol. Several large and elegant private buildings and stores have been lately erected, and the town is rapidly rising in wealth and importance.

St. John's church, which has been recently finished, affords a striking feature in the town. It is sufficiently spacious to accommodate a congregation of six hundred persons, about half of which number usually attend divine service, which is performed by the Reverend Dr. Browne. The public school conducted by Mr. Headlam, on Dr. Bell's system, is usually attended by from 70 to 80 scholars, half girls and half boys.

The total funerals in Launceston during the year 1829, were 39 males, and 14 females, the baptisms 61, and the marriages 89.

THE ISLANDS BELONGING TO THE TERRITORY.

Though several of these islands are of a barren and inhospitable nature, there are others of the most inviting kind, possessing fine tracts of rich fertile land, forests of stupendous and magnificent trees, reaching down in parts to the water's edge, where they may be readily shipped. Their intermediate latitude between the tropical heat of Sydney and the colder temperature of Van Diemen's Land, joined to their insular position, confers upon them the enjoyment of perhaps one of the most delightful climates in the world. The seal fisheries on the shores and the neighbouring rocks would bestow a mine of wealth on the persons who inhabit or frequent them, did they not consume the whole of their gains in the most disgraceful servility to their animal passions. Many of them live in wretched cabins with Aboriginal women, whom they have forcibly carried off from the main, and whom they treat with gross inhumanity. Much to the credit of many of the inhabitants of Launceston, however, several of their coloured progeny, who are in general very engaging interesting children, have been adopted, and are now bringing up with the advantages of education and civilized life.

THE PENAL SETTLEMENTS.

These consist of three establishments remote from the main colony, and communicating with it only by water, viz.—Those at Macquarie Harbour, Maria Island, and Port Arthur. As being the oldest and most important, we begin with

1.—Macquarie Harbour.

Macquarie harbour is a large inlet of the sea on the west coast of Van Diemen's land, running up into the land a distance of about 20 miles, in a south easterly direction, until it meets with the Gordon river, and diverging on the right into a considerable bay called Hebe's Inlet, and on the left into Kelly's basin. The head quarters of the settlement are placed on Sarah island, in the south eastern corner of the harbour, and near the entrance into Hebe's Inlet. It was so named by Mr. Kelley, the present pilot at Hobart town, before the settlement was formed, who had gone down in a vessel, for a cargo of timber, for the late Mr. Birch, in honour of whose lady, now Mrs. Hodgson, it was named.

The prisoners who are banished to this settlement are generally of the worst description, and such only as can scarcely be trusted with safety in the main colony, or whose offences have deserved the signal punishment which this place is intended to inflict. On an average there are about 350 prisoners at the settlement. They do not, however, work in chains, except as a punishment for some offence committed on the spot. About 100 of this number are employed in ship building, and the remainder, divided into distinct parties, are chiefly employed in procuring timber. The timber thus obtained, consists mostly of Huon pine, with a small proportion of hard wood. It is cut down in logs at various convenient spots along the shores of the harbour and inlets, and along the banks of the Gordon river.

No beasts of burden are allowed at the settlement, and as the whole of the timber is obtained and all the build-

ings are erected by human hands alone, the labour is often of the most excessive kind. In commencing a new place for the procuring of timber, they begin by cutting down the trees, and clearing a road-way perhaps a quarter of a mile in length. The large trunks of the trees being then divested of their branches, are rolled or carried and placed longitudinally together until a road-way of about 5 yards in breadth is formed all along, for the purpose of sliding down the heavy logs of timber as they are cut in the forest, to the water's edge. The timber is then arranged into rafts of about one hundred logs in each, while the myrtle trees and other heavy wood, which will not float, is lashed to the sides of a large boat, and the whole is brought to the wharfs, where it is landed and put on board the vessels, or handed over to the shipwrights. During the greater part of this duty the men have of course to work up to the middle in water, and even in the woods, from the moist and swampy nature of the country where the timber trees grow, their employment is generally of a very disagreeable and harrassing kind.

The manner in which the men are fed during this labour may also be considered some addition to the severity of the discipline. As soon as they are called from rest in the morning, they are served with a dish of porridge, composed of flour and water, and a little salt; after which they embark in the boats and row to their several woodcutting stations, where they continue to work without any other provision until they return at night, when they are supplied with a substantial meal, the main repast of the day. If the weather should happen to be

rough, or the wind adverse, so as to impede the progress of the boats, this meal is sometimes delayed till late, when of course the cravings of appetite after the exercise of the day must be great.

Notwithstanding this rigid discipline, however, and the inclemency of the climate, the prisoners generally enjoy good health. The little island itself on which they sleep is composed of a dry gravel, and the regularity of their life and temperate fare, though compulsory, no doubt contribute materially to the absence of disease amongst them.

Of the timber procured at the settlement, the most common is the Huon pine, the trunk or barrel of which is generally obtained of tolerable straightness to the height of 60 feet, and on the average about 5 feet in diameter. Another species of fir called the Celery top pine is also common about the harbour, and grows nearly to the same height, but its stem seldom exceeds 2 or 3 feet in diameter, which adapts it well for spars and masts for ships. Of the hard kinds of wood there are many valuable species. The myrtle tree, with a leaf resembling that of the rose, and reddish coloured wood resembling that of beech in texture, grows to the height often of upwards of 100 feet. The trees also called pinkwood and light wood grow to a very large size in this moist climate, affording planks for the fitting up of houses and furniture of the most durable kind, from 4 to 5 feet wide. When the root of the latter tree is used for furniture, it affords the most beautiful veins that can well be imagined. The natural curves of the branches being used for the knees and circular timbers of the ships, not only save a great deal of cutting out and

joining, but serve to make the vessels more strong and durable.

We must not omit here to mention, among the various interesting vegetable productions peculiar to this part of the islands, that valuable plant called the Macquarie Harbour grape. It was so named by Mr. Lempriere, late of the Commissariat at the station, who first brought it into notice as a desirable acquisition in our gardens. It is a climbing plant, with a large digited leaf like the vine, grows with remarkable rapidity, and produces its fruit in large bunches, resembling grapes. The grape or pulp affords a most delicious acid, and has been used by Dr. Garret, the surgeon of the settlement, on occasions where lime-juice or other substitutes were deficient, with great effect as an antiscorbutic among the prisoners. It has not yet been propagated from the seed; but some beautiful specimens may be seen in the pleasure grounds of Mr. Moodie's villa at Hobart town, from plants obtained from the settlement.

From the nature of the country, the Forest or Boomah Kangaroo, which delights in rich and open pastures, is unknown; but the smaller, or brush species, (macropus elegans,) and the Wallaby, are common. That delicious animal, the Wombat, (commonly known at that place by the name of badger,) is found here, also the native hystrix, (ornithoryncus), or Porcupine, having, like the amphibious species, the bill of a bird, but armed with the quills of a hedge-hog, which, like the Wombat, affords an excellent dish when roasted, and are not unfrequent in the woods. Of the winged race, usually met with in other parts of the island, the numbers are but few. There

is, however, a valuable species of water-fowl peculiar to the place, and the nature of the country is congenial to the numerous species of owl and mope-hawk. Black swans are also still abundant in the various inlets about the harbour, especially in Swan Bay, to the left of the entrance, which is studded with many beautiful little islands, on which, and along the banks of King's River, which flows into it, many thousands of that elegant bird make their nests. The promontory of Liberty-point, stretching out from the south or right hand side of the harbour, was so named by Mr. Kelly, from the circumstance of his having released a large flock of those beautiful creatures, which some unfeeling men had, according to the inhuman practice, penned up to starve to death in order to render their downy skins the more valuable.

From the great moisture of the climate and the numerous streams constantly flowing from the thickly wooded country round, finding their way in many parts through masses of decayed vegetable matter impregnated with the juices and strong acids of the different trees and plants, the waters of Macquarie Harbour are not only of an ugly dark colour, but are destructive to the life of the inhabitants of the deep, so that in seasons when the weather drives the fish up into the harbour they may be seen floating dead upon the surface, or washed upon the beach. The large species of eel, common in other parts of the island, is however very common in the fresh water rivers, as well as 2 or 3 kinds of trout and fresh water lobsters. About the settlement the water is generally brackish, and after a strong N.W. wind it is often salt for 12 miles up, while on the other hand, after a flood it is found fresh and good for

drinking 10 or 12 miles below. The water generally used for culinary purposes at the settlement is brought from a rivulet on the main about a mile distant.

After crossing the bar at the mouth, the Gordon river continues navigable for about 30 or 40 miles up, and is in most parts very deep, and never less than 100 yards in width. The banks are in general steep and richly clothed with trees and elegant shrubs, affording scenery of the most romantic kind. The various woodcutters stations, and that of the limeburners 25 miles up, as the boat passes along, serve to diversify the desert scene with some specks of civilization.

On Philips' island, on the opposite or north side of the harbour, a small farm or garden has been commenced, where about eight acres of potatoes are cultivated, and on another part about 15 acres have been broken up with the hoe and cropped with turnips, for the use of about 60 pigs which are fed for the purpose of obtaining fresh pork as a change to the salt meat. At Coal Head, near Philips' island, excellent coal has been found, but it has not yet been dug up for use. About 60 or 70 deaths have occurred among the prisoners since the first formation of the settlement in 1822. They are interred on a small island called Halliday island, from the name of the first person buried in it. A post or plank, with the initials of the dead, is generally stuck in the ground to distinguish the spot where the body lies. If murdered, of which there are several instances, the full particulars of the atrocity are inscribed. That of the unfortunate Rex is among the last, in which no less than ten conspirators were connected, who suffered on the scaffold

at Hobart Town, in the year 1829. Free people are buried on Sarah island.

If we reckon the timber annually sent up to Hobart Town from Macquarie Harbour, as worth on an average three pence per foot, and calculate the logs as containing 100 superficial feet of an inch thick each, we shall have a value of 25s. for each log, which on the number usually sent up, together with treenails and oars, will return an annual produce of timber to the amount of 2400 pounds. To this is to be added the value of boats and shipping built at the settlement, which on a moderate computation cannot be worth less than 3000 pounds; from which must be deducted one third as the cost of materials, sails, iron &c. forwarded from town. To this is to be added about 250 pounds' worth of shoes sent to Hobart Town, over and above those made for the use of the prisoners, which, after deducting 50 pounds as the value of the raw and tanned hides sent down, leaves 200 pounds. These several items taken together give the total annual production of the settlement at 4600 pounds. The value of the buildings round the settlement would on a low calculation be worth 10,000 pounds, if in Hobart Town, independant of the ground on which they stand.

Against this is to be placed the annual expence of the whole establishment, and if we take the average population at four hundred, including officers and all, and estimate the consumption and expences of the whole, including tools, &c. at 20l. each, we shall have an annual expence of eight thousand pounds, which shews a balance of three thousand one hundred pounds, as the annual expence of keeping up the establishment.

2.—Maria Island.

This interesting little island is situated at the eastern corner of Van Diemen's Land, about four miles distant from the main, and forms part of the Richmond Police district. The settlement, which was commenced in the year 1825, is situated at the foot of a lofty mountain, called the Bishop and Clerk, at the northern extremity, opposite Prosser's Bay. About one hundred and fifty convicts are employed at it, who have been transported from the main colony for various heavy offences, though not usually of so black a hue as those sent to Macquarie Harbour. It is singular, however, to witness the iron grasp of crime upon some wretched men. The miserable man, Nottingham, who expiated his offences, in 1830, commenced his career by disobeying his parents, he paid various visits to the penitentiaries and houses of correction in England, was at last tried and transported to this country—was again banished to Maria Island, from which he managed to be removed for still higher offences to Macquarie Harbour, and ultimately finished his career on the gallows at Hobart Town, so that the correcting hand of justice, instead of restraining, or sending him back to a honest life, seems to have impelled him on by regular degrees to the pinnacle of ignominy. Such, however, are but rare instances.

The timber which grows on this island is not generally good. Some of the lightwood is beautifully marked, and is turned into chair and table legs, &c. and sent up for the use of the Government at Hobart Town. The northern end of the island consists mostly of petrified shells, and the east coast is composed chiefly of rich

sparkling granite. About twenty of the convicts are superannuated, or invalids unfit for any labour. The chief produce of the settlement consists of cloth manufactured from the raw wool obtained in the colony. About one hundred yards are woven weekly, which at a moderate estimate may be taken to be worth 8s. a yard, independent of the cost of the raw material, which gives an annual produce of £2000. In addition to this are about 4000 pair of shoes made on the same system as those of Macquarie Harbour, which at 5s. a pair give £1000. The buildings, which are respectable and substantial, may be valued at £6000. A spacious brick-built barracks for the prisoners has been erected, containing six rooms of thirty by thirty-two feet each, one of which is used as a place of worship.

The expences of the establishment estimated on the same data as those at Macquarie Harbour of £20 for each individual of the whole population, amount to £3000 annually, so that the establishment just defrays its own charges, and no more.

3.—Port Arthur.

This new settlement on Tasman's Peninsula, named after his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, promises to be of considerable advantage to the colony. The formation of the establishment commenced in September 1830, under the direction of Mr. Russell, Assistant Surgeon of the 63d regiment, and is now in active progress.

It is intended for the reception of convicts from Maquarie Harbour, who have conducted themselves well during a portion of their sentence at that Penal Settlement,

or in some instances from the chain gangs, as a progressive step towards the greater indulgence of re-admitting them amongst the community at large. They are to be principally employed in felling and drawing the fine timber with which that part of the country abounds.

But another most important object of the settlement, and probably that which is likely to prove of the greatest ultimate benefit to the colony, is the instruction of boys in trades, chiefly that of sawyers. They are to be sent down to the settlement immediately after their arrival in Hobart Town, and placed under the charge of persons competent to teach them. Already a number of boys from amongst the late arrivals have been sent there, and are now receiving instruction.

Thus, instead as heretofore, of being spread through the country, where they only learnt vices and irregularities, and formed connexions which eventually led in many instances to their ruin, they are taught habits of industry, and it is to be hoped will become capable of rendering essential service to the public, and of afterwards earning for themselves a reputable livelihood.

Port Arthur, one of the finest harbours in Van Diemen's Land, is about 55 miles from Hobart Town. Its entrance (lat. 43 degrees 13 minutes S. long. 148 degrees E.) is just half way between Cape Pillar and Cape Raoul, on the southern coast of Tasman's Peninsula.

These two remarkable Capes have a grand appearance, on approaching the harbour. The former consists of basaltic columns, built up as it were to an enormous height, and from the regularity with which they are raised or

piled, would almost seem to have been effected by human hands.

The latter, Cape Raoul, so called from the pilot of the Research, is composed of the same material, and has the singular appearance of a stupendous Gothic ruin, projecting abruptly into the ocean, with its massy pillars, rising up in the manner of minerets or turrets, the tremendous waves dashing against its dark and rugged walls below.

The coast between these two Capes, (10 miles asunder) falls back so as to form a bay, of a crescentic shape, termed by the French 'Mainjon baie.' Its sides are all rugged and inaccessible.

At the middle of this crescent the passage of the harbour opens. It is about a mile wide, and runs up in a N. N. W. direction for 4 miles and a half. At the distance of three and a half miles up, it expands to the westward to form a large bay, the safest part of the harbour.

The water is deep on both sides close to the shores. The western head is formed by a hill of between 4 and 5 hundred feet in height, with a clear round top and perpendicular sides towards the sea. The eastern by a bold rocky point, surmounted by a conical hill 800 feet high, with another still loftier behind it. From this point the eastern shore runs up in nearly a straight unbroken line to the end of the harbour. It also is formed by a perpendicular wall of Basaltic columns and ironstone rock, with a long line of hills above them sloping backwards, having the appearance of an immense battery or embankment. These hills are covered lightly with trees of a stunted growth. There are 3 or 4 rocky gullies and fresh water

streams on this side, where landing may be effected when the wind is easterly.

The left or western side of the channel presents a very different aspect. Its rocky line is broken by bays and sandy beaches. There is also an open plain, with an undulating surface, covered with heath, and small shrubs, and backed by a lofty range of hills, which runs directly up from Cape Raoul towards the N. and S. and a branch range across the centre of the peninsula. This meets with the line of hills on the eastern side, and thus completely surrounds the port.

On sailing up the harbour, within the clear hill at the western head, is seen a small sandy beach, where the surf is generally too great to allow of boats landing. Half a mile higher up, and beyond an inner rocky head, is Safety Cove, a fine large bay with a sandy beach, into which vessels often run for shelter from the stormy winds and heavy seas so frequent upon this coast. It is open to the south-east, but by lying well round into the south-west corner of the cove, a ship may be sheltered from a south east wind. Sailing past Safety Cove, on the left, there is a range of perpendicular rocks, a mile and a half in length, which runs along a tongue of land, (all that separate the channel from the bay inside), and close to the point of this tongue is a small and picturesque island. Here the harbour expands or rather doubles round the tongue of land, and forms a beautiful bay or basin, in which a large fleet might ride at anchor undisturbed by any wind. And from hence, looking directly across the bay, is first seen the point upon which the settlement is now forming, lying half a mile due west from the island.

There are besides, three smaller bays from the main sheet of water, which afford excellent anchorage.

The settlement is prettily situated on the sloping side of a point, which is the southern boundary of the inlet, and stand out into a large bay. The buildings front to the north. There are already up a military barrack with a neat cottage for the officers, a store and substantial huts for the prisoners, and all the necessary buildings are in progress, and a number of sawyers at work.

The country around presents one unvaried prospect of thickly timbered hills, they are scrubby and stony. The soil, though not bad, is so stony that it would never repay the trouble of clearing for the purposes of cultivation. There are a few patches of clear swampy ground. The scrub in many places renders the country impassable, and in all parts extremely difficult to travel over.

The timber, which is the matter of first consideration as relates to the new settlement, is of fine quality, particularly on that range of hills already mentioned, running both north and south. It principally consists of stringy bark and gum trees, growing to a very large size both on the sides of the hills and in the valleys. But in addition to these, the banks of the streams which run along the vales are thickly planted with other trees of a most useful description.

There is no part of the colony which can afford a greater variety or quantity of excellent fish than Port-Arthur. The delicious trumpeter is in plenty, salmon, perch, skate and sting-ray; the two last may be easily speared or harpooned on the flats; rock-cod, flat-heads, and cray-fish are all in abundance. Besides, the numerous streams which flow

into the port abound with the small but delicate mountain trout and fresh water lobsters.

THE UNAPPROPRIATED PART OF THE ISLAND.

Although one half of the territory is now subdivided and marked off by the limits of the several Police Districts, which we have gone over, they are nevertheless of such extent that they almost all embrace large tracts of unknown and unlocated land; but which are either so overgrown with wood, so barren, rugged, and mountainous, or in so remote a situation, as not yet to have attracted the notice of the settler. As may be supposed, however, in such extensive tracts there is still much to be explored, and which on a closer inspection will afford various and numerous spots for eligible and productive farms.

The comparative small portion of each district which is yet allotted off, as appears in the foregoing part of this work, clearly shows this; and though no doubt a large proportion of the best and most convenient farms is now located, and we would by no means wish to deceive strangers, there are still many valuable spots, and in desirable situations too, well worth the selection of the settler. This must be the case for many years, even although the tide of emigration should much exceed what it has been. A stranger, indeed, cannot expect to alight upon a valuable unlocated grant of land all at once, without some trouble in searching for it; but as a proof, that numerous good farms are to be found, he will observe that the older settlers, who are comparatively well acquainted with the nature of the country round them, are never at a loss, when they

obtain an additional grant of land, on the ground of improvements effected on their original one, to know immediately where to select it. Though an island, and of small extent, compared with the unlimited tracts in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land will afford, even within the boundaries of its settled districts, for many years to come, many very desirable spots for the location of the emigrant.

During the past year considerable exertions have been made under the direction of the Surveyor General, to form a road leading from Hobart Town across the country to the river Huon, and thence to the country beyond, called Transilvania, where considerable tracts of open rich land, have been ascertained to lie. As yet, however, the parties who have been sent to explore that extensive quarter, have not succeeded in fixing the extent of good land, or indeed of reaching very far into the interior, towards Port Davey. All that is yet certainly known, is that some eligible farms may be selected along the banks of the Huon, and up the small rivulets which find their way into that large stream, from the south. In common with other unsettled portions of the island, several persons who would have located themselves in this new and interesting part of the country have as yet been deterred from doing so until the measures now in full activity by the Government for the suppression of the atrocities of the Blacks have been completed, when the extent of new country for the peaceful operations of the emigrant will be very much enlarged. For although the particular tribe round Port Davey, from the intercourse they have had with the establishment at Bruné Island, and the good understanding

which Mr. Robinson has formed with them, have lately shown themselves to be peaceable and inoffensive, compared with the determined murderous disposition evinced by the other tribes of the island, settlers, and especially those with families are reluctant to expose themselves even by possibility to the attacks of savages who have on so many recent occasions been so cruel and treacherous to the white population.

Along the banks of the Esperance and South port rivers, flowing into D'Entrecasteaux's channel, several fine level tracts of land are known to extend; and in other parts on the coast towards Port Davey, in those places where the nature of that rugged and stormy shore admits of the approach of boats, many eligible spots have been found well worth the attention of an emigrant coming out with a small capital. Little is known of the country farther to the north, reaching from the peak of Teneriffe to Macquarie Harbour and Mount Discovery, except that it is mostly of that thickly wooded, rugged and impenetrable nature as wholly to prevent all passage, and has in consequence proved the grave of almost all those convicts who have attempted to escape from the penal settlement at Macquarie Harbour, and to find their way through it up to the settled districts in the interior.

To the north of this dense forest the country spreads out into fine open plains, well watered, affording large tracts of rich pasture, reaching up towards the high central land round the lakes, and along the foot of the Rugged mountains, and Barn and Platform bluffs, which shelter it from the north and west. If it were not for a barren sandy strip of land of some extent which divides this rich country

from the ocean, there is little doubt but long ere this a numerous colony of settlers would have located it, which will certainly be the case before many years elapse, and as soon as a safe and convenient harbour is discovered on the west coast of the island, to communicate with it, a road will then, as a matter of course, be opened between it and the country on this side, passing near the junction of the Ouse and the Shannon, where a comparatively clear and serpentine valley among the mountains forms a sort of connecting link between the two sides of the island.

To the north of the Rugged Mountains the fine open downs of what the Van Diemen's land Company has chosen to call the Surry and Hampshire Hills, extend over a large tract of country watered by numerous streams, but interrupted in many parts by lofty and thickly wooded mountains towards Cape Grim. The surveyors of the Company have at various times taken a great deal of pains to explore the whole of this north west corner of the island, and the result would seem to be that, though affording many tracts of open pastoral country, the soil taken in the whole is not of a fertile description, and a great portion is occupied with that species of low scrub which delights to grow on large expanses of open sandy ground. It is to be observed, however, that even in this part of the island which has been so narrowly and carefully explored, there may exist many inviting spots of no small extent yet undiscovered. For a Traveller in a hilly country like this, can make himself acquainted but with a very narrow tract on each side as he goes along, and plains and valleys of many thousand acres of great richness and

fertility may be passed unobserved within but a very short distance of his course. His horizon is for the most part bounded by a very small circle, and it is only by a long course of research, or by dwelling for some time in the immediate vicinity, that the country can be fully known and its capabilities properly ascertained.

During the summer several parties of gentlemen have made excursions to explore the north-eastern quarter of the island, and some good tracts of land have been discovered on the banks of George's river on the east coast, and also round Ringarooma Bay on the north, but on the whole of that immense peninsula, or north-east corner of the island, comprehending a large portion of the Launceston police district, is composed of valueless, barren, rocky, or thickly wooded hills. The remaining country to the south and east, comprising part of the Oyster Bay and Richmond districts, has been more accurately explored, and though many moderately sized farms of considerable merit may yet be picked out, the remaining parts are of so uninviting and infertile a kind, as to afford little inducement to the wealthy settler.

Numerous herds of wild cattle which have broken away in former periods of the colony, are found grazing and multiplying in various parts of this unlocated country, especially towards Port Davey, on the banks of the South Port and Huon rivers, in the fine country to the west of the Lakes, and some have been found at the back of the great Benlomond Mountain. Though no doubt many of the original stock of these cattle escaped in the first instance from such herds as those of Mr. Edward Lord, Mr. Loane, Mr. Dry, Mr. Kimberly, and other private settlers, it would

be difficult and indeed unjust now to appropriate them to any individual person. The measure that will probably be adopted respecting them, when they are collected at some future time, will be to dispose of them by auction, and after paying the expenses of collecting them, to devote the remainder to some charitable purposes, such as the Orphan school. There is of course no other tangible property as yet in these parts of the island.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GRANTING AND SELLING OF LAND, FROM THE GOVERNMENT ORDER, 1829.

I.—It being of importance that Settlers should not receive a greater extent of land than they are capable of improving, and that grants should not be made to persons who are desirous only of disposing of them, a land board has been appointed, amongst whose duties it will be carefully to investigate the amount, and other particulars of the capital which the several applicants state themselves respectively to possess.

II.—Persons desirous of obtaining land by grant, will address themselves to the Surveyor General, who will furnish them with the established form of application to the Lieutenant Governor, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

III.—When the Lieutenant Governor shall have been satisfied of the character and respectability of the applicant, the Colonial Secretary will be instructed to furnish him with a letter to the land board, in order that the amount of capital which he can command, may be positively and particularly ascertained.

IV.—Live stock of every description, implements of husbandry, and other articles which may be applicable

to agricultural purposes, are to be considered as capital, as likewise any half-pay or pension, which the applicant may receive from Government.

V.—When the Lieutenant Governor shall have been satisfied by the report of the board of the amount of capital, the applicant will be furnished by the Colonial Secretary with a land order addressed to the Surveyor General, stating the quantity of land of which the applicant is to be put into possession.

VI.—The applicant will find a general map of the colony exhibited in the office of the Surveyor General, and he will there also receive every necessary local information which he may desire to obtain, in order to facilitate his views in the selection of land.

VII.—When the applicant shall have made his selection, he will apprize the Surveyor General thereof by letter, who will point out in his report to be transmitted twice, viz. on the 1st and 15th days, in every month, or the Lieutenant Governor's information, the extent, situation, and other particulars of such land as has been selected. If the selection be approved, the Colonial Secretary will make the necessary notification to the Surveyor General, from whom the applicant will receive a written authority, containing the description, and (specifying the conditions of grant and tenure), to take possession of and settle on the land.

VIII.—If the applicant shall neglect to act upon the land order, or shall fail to take possession of the land within four months from the date of the written authority, such land order and written authority will be deemed void, and the original application must be renewed.

IX.—Land thus disposed of without purchase, is to be granted in fee simple, and held in fee and common socage, on payment of a quit rent of 5l. per cent. per annum, upon the value of the land, as estimated in the survey, by the Land Commissioners, and approved by the Lieutenant Governor.

X.—The quit rent is not to become payable until the end of seven years after the grantee shall have been authorized to settle on the land, and is to be redeemable at the option of the grantee, at twenty years purchase; the power of such redemption commencing at the time when such quit rent first becomes payable.

XI.—Although the ordinary period for issuing the grant will be at the expiration of seven years, yet whenever satisfactory proof shall be brought forward, after one year from the entry into possession and actual occupation, that the grantee has expended in the improvement of the land a sum equal to its value, as that value was estimated by the Commissioners, at the period of his being put into possession, the settler in such case shall have an immediate right to receive his title deeds to the grant, without being obliged to await the expiration of the term of seven years, but if he fail within that period to expend in improvements on the land, a sum equal to its estimated value as aforesaid, possession of the land will be resumed by the crown.

XII.—Lands to be granted in square miles, in the proportion of one square mile, or 640 acres for every £500 sterling of capital, which the applicant can immediately command, to the extent of four square miles or 2560 acres, which is the largest grant that will be made to any

fresh settler, without purchase, as the smallest is 320 acres.

XIII.—The crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges, as may be necessary for public purposes, on lands to be granted as above, and also to mines of gold and silver, and to such quantities of indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, or for constructing other public works or buildings, or of compelling the proprietor after a certain period to construct roads through his own property, or to contribute either by money payments, or by work performed, towards an object so desirable.

XIV.—Persons desirous of obtaining 'grants in extension,' will make application in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the Surveyor General's office, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. The best claim for this indulgence will be founded on bona fide residence as a settler on the original grant, but whether the settler be resident on the land or not, actual outlay of capital in the improvement of it, either by buildings, enclosures, draining, or clearing, or in the importation of cattle or sheep of improved breeds, to be depastured on it, will form the criterion by which the decision of the government will be made, the applicant at the same time proving to the satisfaction of the land board, that he has sufficient capital in hand to enable him to cultivate or improve to advantage the additional land for which he applies. 'Grants in extension,' are subject to quit rent, from the date of the authority to take possession of the land, in all other respects

they are liable to the like conditions and restrictions with original grants.

XV.—Persons desirous of obtaining 'land by purchase,' will address themselves to the Surveyor General in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the Surveyor General's office, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

XVI.—The lands selected by individuals who have obtained leave to purchase, will be surveyed and valued by the Commissioners, with as little delay as possible, and will be put up for sale for one month, (by proclamation to be made and published for that purpose) and will not be sold at a lower rate than the value so fixed.

XVII.—Sealed tenders for the purchase of the land advertised as above, are to be addressed under cover to the Colonial Secretary, and marked each "Tender for Land."—At the end of a month from the date of the proclamation, the tenders will be opened in the presence of such persons as the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint, when the land will be disposed of, as directed by his Majesty's instructions, to the person making the highest tender, if approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

XVIII.—Lands purchased will be conveyed in fee-simple, and held in fee and common socage, the purchaser paying a yearly nominal quit rent to the crown of one pepper corn; but the crown will reserve to itself all the rights specified in article 13.

XIX.—The following terms will be open to the purchaser:—

1. He may pay down the whole purchase money at the time of sale, in which case he will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent.

2. He may pay down 10 per cent. on the purchase money, and the residue by four half-yearly instalments.

3. He may pay down 10 per cent. on the purchase money, and one moiety of the residue by two half-yearly instalments, upon which he shall receive the plenary title deeds of the land conveyed in fee-simple, and to be holden of the crown in free and common socage, by the annual payment of a pepper corn as quit rent, on his lodging in the hands of government a maiden mortgage on the land so purchased, as a security for the payment of the other half of the purchase money, which will bear an annual interest of 5 per cent, such mortgage to be redeemable at any time within 12 years, by payment of the principal and interest remaining due, and not to be transferable before the expiration of that period.

XX.—The personal residence of individuals, or the employment on the spot of an overseer, whose character shall have been approved by the government, will be made an indispensible condition of obtaining and holding land, whether by grant or purchase.

In selecting his grant, a settler should bear in mind, that if the land adjoins a river, he will not be allowed to locate on both sides of it, and that the length of his frontage on the stream will be one-third of the length of the said lines:—

Thus—a grant of 420 acres will have a frontage of 718 yards, and will run back 2,154.

640 acres	1016 yards	3048 yards.
1280	1437	4311
2560	2032	6093

Every person who may have received an order for land, must, within four months from the date of that order

apprize the Surveyor-General, by letter, of the situation in which he would wish to locate the grant. If there is no objection to the selection, the applicant shortly afterwards receives from the Surveyor General a description of the boundaries of the land, and an authority to occupy it, the location having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, and entered in the Register of the Survey office.—Should this regulation be neglected, the order for land would become void after the expiration of four months.

Additional grants must be located adjoining the original grants whenever the adjacent land is available.

In addition to the mode of obtaining land enumerated in the regulations, individuals of respectability may rent land of the Crown from year to year, and those who are desirous of doing so will procure from the Surveyor General's office, or from the Assistant Surveyors in the country, printed forms in which the tenders must be made and transmitted to the Surveyor General.

These are submitted on the first Tuesday of every month for the Lieutenant Governor's consideration, and upon his Excellency's pleasure being made known to the Surveyor General, a list of the tenders accepted is published in the Gazette. The lessee then enters into a bond with the Collector of Internal Revenue, relative to the payment of the rent, and appropriation of the land, and afterwards procures a written authority from the Surveyor General to occupy the land.

No tenders are accepted at a lower rate than twenty shillings per annum per hundred acres, and except in peculiar cases no smaller tract than 500 acres is leased.

If at any time the Government requires the land, the tenant must resign it after three months' notice.

CONDITIONS ON THE LOCATION OF BUILDING ALLOTMENTS IN THE TOWNS AND SUBURBS.

I. *In the Towns.*—The allotments will be divided into three classes or rates.

The class or rate of an allotment, when applied for by an individual, shall be named by the government through the Surveyor General.

Allotments of the first class shall consist of one acre of land and upwards, but not exceeding three acres:—Allotments of the second class, half an acre and upwards, not exceeding one acre:—And allotments of the third class a quarter of an acre and upwards, not exceeding half an acre.

The extent of the allotment in either of these three cases to depend upon the remoteness of the situation from the centre of the town, and the outlay of capital which the grantee pledges himself to expend.

That on an allotment of the first class a house shall be built of a frontage extending not less than 60 feet; on an allotment of the second class, a house with a frontage of at least 35 feet; and on an allotment of the third class, a house with a frontage of at least 15 feet.

On granting permission to any individual to occupy an allotment, he will be required to enter into a written obligation to perform the following conditions.

That he will make a foot-path of nine feet wide, on the side or sides of his allotment, next any street or public way, and inclose such allotment with a good fence, within six months of the date of the obligation.

That he will commence the erection of a house of brick or stone, of the proper dimensions, according to the class of the allotment, within six months after the location order is given, keeping the line of the front at a distance of not less than 12 feet from the street.

That he will complete the erection of the house, as far as regards the outward appearance, if of the first rate, within two years; if of the second rate, within eighteen months; and if of the third rate, within twelve months.

That he will, within the period, expend at least, according to the extent of the allotment, in the erection of buildings, if of the first rate one thousand pounds; if of the second rate, five hundred pounds; and if of the third rate two hundred pounds.

That he will not alienate his allotment, within the period of twenty four, eighteen or twelve months, (as the case may be with reference to the rate), but will himself make the improvements required.

Any individual having failed to comply with any of the above conditions, his allotment shall be forfeited to the Crown. If however, through misfortune, or any other unavoidable cause, it shall be made to appear that he has become unable to perform the conditions, he shall be permitted, on application to the government, to sell to a purchaser, who will become bound in like manner to fulfil them. But on the expiration of twenty-four, eighteen, or twelve months, (as the case may be), if he shall have fully complied with the conditions, he shall be entitled to a grant for the first and second class, subject to the payment of the under mentioned quit rent:—

In Hobart Town and Launceston, nine pence per rod per annum.

In the townships of New Norfolk, Sorell and Richmond, three pence per rod per annum.

In all townships in the interior two pence per rod per annum.

And for an allotment of the third class, to a lessee for twenty one years, subject to the undermentioned rent.

In Hobart Town and Launceston six pence per rod per annum.

In the townships of New Norfolk, Sorell, and Richmond, two pence per rod per annum.

In all other townships in the interior, one penny per rod per annum.

These regulations are not to extend to allotments on the wharfs, which are subject to a distinct arrangement.

The quit rents on all town allotments are to be chargeable from the date of the location order and possession being given to the parties by the Surveyor General.

II.—*For the allotments in the suburbs of Hobart Town.*—That they be fenced in with a four-rail fence or some other equally substantial fence, and effectually cleared of all trees, (except such as may bona fide be reserved for ornament) stumps and roots of trees, within twelve months. The ground to be properly broken up by the spade or plough, and a crop, either of turnips, vetches, grass, or potatoes, sown within the second twelve months, and a house or other buildings (of stone or brick) erected to the amount in the whole for such building of £750 within three years more,—thus, fenced and cleared the first year,—ground broken up, and a crop the second year,—building erected, the fifth year.

A ticket giving possession will be exchanged for a grant, on compliance with the condition, at a quit rent of

five per cent, calculated upon the present value of the land, according to the valuation of the Land Commissioners, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

If the grantee is disposed to reverse this arrangement, and commence with the erection of the house, it is optional with him to do so, and a grant will be issued as soon as the house is completed.

The largest allotment not exceeding ten acres, and to be decreased according to its vicinity to the town.

As it is not to be expected that buildings in the townships in the interior can, at present, be erected of the extent and value which the regulations require, alike with regard to those townships, and to Hobart Town and Launceston, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that it shall be in the discretion of the several police magistrates, but subject to his Excellency's approval, to modify the conditions relating to the extent of frontage and value of the buildings, in such manner as they may consider best calculated to encourage the erection of buildings in the townships, and they will accordingly communicate with the Surveyor General upon each case, in which they shall recommend a departure from the regulations.

The Lieutenant-Governor has directed this arrangement, in order to prevent the delay which would be occasioned if applications on this subject were made direct to the Surveyor-General, by the necessity of referring for information respecting them; and it is to be understood that the modified terms which shall be recommended by the Police Magistrates are sanctioned by the government, unless his Excellency's disapproval shall be immediately signified.

Feb. 26, 1827.—With a view to the public convenience and utility, notice is hereby given to all persons enclosing their lands on the line of public roads, that they must leave a clear space of sixty feet, for the formation of a carriage road and foot path, and that in townships where buildings are about to be constructed, the plans must be first submitted to the acting Surveyor-General, in order that no deviation from the uniformity of the line of street, or encroachment upon the highway, may take place.

In every case where the due observance of this regulation shall be neglected, neither grants or leases will be issued, but legal measures for the immediate removal of the nuisance will be forthwith adopted.

This notice will not affect those persons who have already enclosed their lands, or erected buildings under any former regulation.

Sept. 30, 1826.—It should never be lost sight of, that an expenditure of imported capital, in the improvement of the soil is the leading stipulation which accompanies its gift, and that where, at the expiration of the prescribed period, a neglect of this condition shall be apparent, the possession of cattle or sheep in any number or of any value, will not be considered sufficient, and the land will be subject to be resumed by the Government. Settlers apportioning small allotments on their farms to be cultivated by their crown servants, for the exclusive advantage of the latter, will on detection be deprived of indulgences from the Government, and also if they allow their assigned servants to work for themselves, a like deprivation of indulgences will be put in force.

By a Government order No 10, of 27th February 1828, no persons are allowed to trespass on Crown lands by grazing cattle, or splitting timber, &c. without a written permission obtained from the Police Magistrate of the district, to be reported by him to the Surveyor General.

Grantees of land are required to reside on it themselves, or to employ overseers of good character, under pain of having their assigned servants withdrawn, and their land resumed.

PUBLIC WORKS RECENTLY COMPLETED, OR NOW IN PROGRESS.

The improvements throughout the colony in 1830 were various, and of the most useful description.—An establishment was formed at Bridgewater for a Chain Gang, who are employed in constructing that great work, the causeway over the Derwent. A goal or barracks for the reception and safe keeping of the prisoners after their hours of labour, was among the first works completed. It is capable of containing 160 men. A commodious barracks for the military has also been constructed, as well as a store, solitary cells for such convicts as misconduct themselves, &c. &c. On a commanding eminence stands a neat building for the Officers' quarters. A very excellent quarry on the road side gives employment to one part of the gang, while the others are busily engaged in wheeling the stone out into the water. The bed of the river over the flats at this place is composed of soft mud, which the heavy mass of stone thus thrown upon it soon displaces, and in this manner a good foundation is obtained on which to raise the subsequent

work. Five and twenty small abutments will be built and covered with timber. From the piers to the edge of the deep channel a solid road of stone will be formed, with a small basin at the end to haul the punt into. As the distance across is very trifling no delay can occur, because the punt, instead of being towed by a boat, will be made to swing backwards and forwards. The new road, (which is nearly level to Bagdad) is in active progress. A stone bridge across a deep ravine on the banks of the Jordan is now building, and the new bridge at Bagdad is completed. From St. Peter's pass to Jacob's Sugar loaf, the new line is cleared a distance of 18 miles, and the road is still progressing.

The new line of road to the Lower Clyde at the "Deep Gully" is completed. This road is of the highest importance to a great extent of fine country, and when the traveller hears that such a work was performed by a "chain gang," well may he exclaim, "out of evil comes good." It was a gigantic undertaking, and for so young a colony, altogether astonishing. New Norfolk among its other buildings has now to boast of a capacious Invalid Hospital.

The Custom's Quay has been of extreme benefit to the mercantile interest. One ship of 400 tons has been hove down and made ready for sea, besides schooners, &c. and already have the merchants of Hunter-street found the "New Wharf" the only place capable of unloading a ship with safety and dispatch. The importance of Hobart Town, as a Port, is now duly appreciated, and when the water is led to the shipping by pipes, instead of the vexatious and expensive method at present necessarily in use,

the port will be second to none in any part of the world. The aqueduct for the purpose of conveying pure water to the town and shipping is already covered in, a distance of more than two miles, and a tank has been constructed at the Barracks. Hobart Town will, therefore, vie with any town for a constant supply of the purest water.

The Chart of Sullivan's Cove shows the improvements as recommended by the Board appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and approved by the Home Government. The Quay wall is intended to extend from the present Mulgrave Battery on the south side by a curved line westerly, to where it will join the present wall, which connects the main land with Hunter's island on the north.

Certain allotments had been laid out on this part of the Cove on a former occasion, and negociations had been commenced respecting some of them, with which it is not intended to interfere, as they do not stand in the way, but rather form a part of the present projected improvements, their arrangement has not been altered.

Adjoining these, and extending westerly, under the bank on which the present Government House stands, there will be space to lay out 17 other allotments for wharfs, (on which merchants may erect stores and warehouses) the water frontage of each being sixty-six feet, and the depth from the water to the new road in the rear being an extent of two hundred and forty feet.

In continuation of the same curved lines after these allotments, forming the south-west side of the Cove, the King's Timber Yard is to be established. This will occupy a space of 200 feet of water frontage by 240 feet in depth, to the new road, to which there will be a gate of

communication. Another gate will also communicate with the Custom House Quay, careening and repairing Wharfs, &c. which will complete the curved line before described to Mulgrave battery.

At this last point it is proposed to construct a small pier or breakwater to extend from the shore about one hundred and fifty feet, which it is presumed will have the effect of keeping the present line of the sea breeze at an increased distance from the shore, thereby increasing the space of smooth water in the cove during the prevailing southerly and south easterly winds. The head of this pier is proposed to be constructed by a Caissoon of about 60 feet diameter, and 20 feet high, which when loaded and sunk to its proper bed, will form a foundation for a small semi-circular battery, commanding part of the Derwent river, and affording protection to the town and harbour.

The greater part of the work will be performed by convict labourers; who are from time to time thrown upon the government by the sentence of the magistrates. These, with the assistance of some convict mechanics, such as masons to build the walls, rough carpenters to construct the necessary framing, and smiths to repair the tools, &c. are all that will be necessary for the execution of this design.

Besides these two great colonial works, the bridge across the Derwent, and the new wharf, various buildings and repairs were completed by the Engineer's department previous to the year 1831, which, though of a less striking character, were essential to the despatch of business, and the convenience of the public and the several officers of the departments to which they belong.

Among these were the council room, the offices of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Private Secretary, and other requisite improvements in the Government-house at Hobart Town, besides various repairs in the old buildings, and the erection of a range of stabling, and domestic offices. The offices of the Colonial Secretary, the Audit office, and the boat yard and offices of the Port Officer, have undergone various repairs. Several alterations and additions were made to the old Commissariat store near Government-house, converting it into a neat and convenient cottage residence for the Private Secretary.

St. David's church also has undergone considerable repairs, although the proposed alteration and enlargement has not taken place, which as it has been so long delayed, the public began to hope might augur that a new additional church for Hobart Town would be built instead. The present Orphan schools have also received various necessary repairs, until those building at New-town are ready for the reception of the children. The old Female House of Correction next the Gaol has been remodelled and transformed into a commodious and capacious warehouse for the reception of spirits, tobacco, &c., belonging to merchants who place their goods in bond, until they find it convenient to pay the duties and withdraw them. A very excellent new crane has also been made and erected at the old wharf, for the landing of goods from the shipping, and the wharf itself has been enlarged and rendered much more convenient and safe than formerly, and Hunter-street also has been repaired.

The old Ordnance store at the end of Campbell-street has been beautifully fitted up as offices for the Commis-

sariat department, and the Colonial Treasury, with a strong room attached for the safe custody of the specie, forming a desirable addition to the other public buildings in the town. Various important repairs and alterations have also been made at the Female House of Correction, the Police offices, Watch-houses, Gaol, and at the Government mill. A neat cottage residence has been finished for the Port Officer, near the new wharf at the Battery, and the Colonial Hospital has been much enlarged and improved.

A large addition has been made to the military barracks, and a powder magazine has been constructed at a proper distance from the town, on the opposite side of the bank of the Government domain. A house for the reception of the water engipe in case of fire, has been erected at the main guard. Besides these, Mulgrave battery has been refitted up, the Commissariat stores for wheat, &c. have been put in thorough repair. Numerous military out stations in different parts of the island, most exposed to the attacks of the native blacks, have been erected, and barracks and stores have been built at Launceston, and at East Bay neck. Twenty neat little cottages, forming the street to the left of the New-town road, called Veteran-row, have been built for the use of the New South Wales Veteran corps, who have been disbanded and remain in the colony.

At Launceston, a spire has been added to St. John's church, and a wall is now building round the gaol, which has undergone improvement and repairs. At Norfolk Plains, an elegant little chapel has been erected. At Hobart Town, a chapel has been built at the Prisoners'

barracks, a house for the Superintendent, solitary cells for such convicts as require particular punishment from the nature of their offences, and a long range of lofty stone wall surrounding the whole.

In addition to this large catalogue of the progress of public works, a long list might be added of the general improvements throughout the colony by private individuals. The land in cultivation, it has already been seen, is of no trifling extent. Within the last year or two, the genius of agriculture indeed seems to have taken his station amongst us; and good substantial farm-houses, regular ranges of out-buildings, and dairy establishments, stock-yards, and long lines of strong post and rail fencing, enclosing well-cultivated fertile fields, are everywhere starting up, and though slow in comparison with the almost mushroom growth of towns and farms in the new and crowded settlements of North America, the progress of the colony of Van Diemen's Land is perhaps of a more satisfactory and sterling kind. The protecting hand of an efficient local government is everywhere felt, fostering and encouraging the exertions and laudable industry of settlers, and eliciting and bringing into use the capabilities of the soil, and the natural productions of the island. As far as the public means of the colony will admit, that great essential, the making of roads, has been industriously carried on; but the great necessity for its further extension is every day becoming more and more apparent, and the propriety of retaining as many as possible of the convicts that are thrown on the hands of government, upon the various public works in the colony, instead of accumulating so many as has hitherto been the

plot 50 bushels) so that, besides what has been required for the subsistence of the people, and for seed, there have been upwards of 100 quarters sold at 80s. per quarter, from that small establishment. Hay and potatoes have been sold for Sydney, and butter and cheese for the supply of the island. The situation of Circular head is highly advantageous, possessing an excellent harbour, and having ready communication with the farming districts, so that produce can be shipped to different parts of the island, as well as to Sydney, and the coasts of New South Wales, where the best market can be found.

The expenses in the island during the last year amounted to £8,857 6s. 6d. That the produce, wheat, potatoes, meat, butter, and cheese, sold there for £2,305 19s. and 5d. making the actual cost to the company £6,551 7s. 1d.

A considerable quantity of land has been ploughed and sowed with wheat, oats, &c. and the more hardy sheep and stock have been removed thither. It has, however, been found requisite to make sheep sheds from split wood, and the expense will not exceed 1 shilling per head for the number they contain; they are not only a necessary protection against the severity of the weather, but a defence against the hyena and native dogs. The other branches of farming, viz:—the breed of horses, cattle, and the produce of the dairy, are carried on with great attention and preseverance.

During the summer of 1831, Mr. Curr, besides the other articles of agricultural produce mentioned in the report, brought into the market in the colony several rams of a very highly improved breed, which were declared by the best judges to be equal, if not superior, as to the

quality of the fleece, to any ever before offered for sale in the colony. They were sold as high as twelve guineas each. In this point of view the company is serviceable as introducing valuable and improved breeds of stock into the colony—objects of speculation in which smaller settlers could not be expected to embark, but who will ultimately be benefitted by participating in their advantages, and enjoying in common the advanced character they will give the export trade of the island. But beyond this as yet the directors have little claims to the gratitude of the colony at large, for any disinterested exertions on their part to exalt its character, or promote its general prosperity, nor as fulfilling the expectations originally held out to the Colonists and the British Government when they succeeded in obtaining their grant.

This grant of 250,000 acres was obtained under the very favourable stipulation of an allowance of one fourth more for unproductive land. This was done, we believe, under the impression that in measuring off so large a continuous piece of land, a larger proportion of bad or indifferent country would be included than was generally the case with smaller settlers, who naturally fix themselves where the limits of their grant will embrace the largest proportion of good soil. The directors have, however, notwithstanding this allowance, latterly applied to the Government for permission to locate the whole extent of their grant in five several patches, in the following divisions, viz:—

At Circular Head	20,000 acres
Hampshire Hills	10,000 ditto
Middlesex Plains	10,000 ditto
Cape Grim	50,000 ditto
On the Surrey Hills	160,000 ditto—250,000 acres.

An application has also been latterly made for a grant of a longitudinal tract of about ten or twelve thousand acres of pastoral ground, extending along the western coast, which we believe has been referred to the Home Government for decision.

It is evident, however, that the intermediate spots or tracts of country, will never upon this understanding be eligible for any other settlers, and that in the end the whole extent of country, embracing, perhaps, more than a million of acres, would devolve to the Company. Speaking in the name of the colony, we should have no objection to comply with this request, if the directors evinced a liberal disposition, and a willingness to fulfil the expectations which they themselves originally held out. If they took an extended view of this infant colony, and looking upon themselves as forming an integral part, as having one interest with the rest of the settlers—if they encouraged the struggling and needy with loans of money —if they built bridges, constructed roads, contributed to the capture and civilization of the blacks—bore their share of the general burdens of the colony, in the judicial and police establishments, by the influence of which the safety of their property was secured—if they subscribed to the building of churches, and the endowment of schools—if they did these, and many more things held out by themselves to be done, we should say, foster them by all means, let them have whatever they want, and whatever privileges they may ask, consistent with the general good of the community. But until that is the case, let them have the land upon the same terms as other settlers in the island, that is, by paying rent or purchase

money for it, and let them be restricted in its location to the original regulations. From all we can learn, the Company has no reason to be dissatisfied with the portion of the island they have selected. It embraces as large a portion of rich soil, of open grazing well watered country as any other quarter of the island of the same extent.

From the imperfect knowledge we have of the Company's operations, it is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the value of its property in the colony. As, however, the money hitherto subscribed by the proprietors has, through the excellent management of Mr. Curr, been expended in a most judicious and economical manner, we may safely take it into account in calculating the sterling capital of the Company. On a fair average we conceive this may be taken at £50,000, and the land, considering its astonishing fertility in parts as yielding even 42 bushels an acre—that numerous roads have been opened and formed —that wharfs have been constructed—farm-houses, steadings and store-houses built, may reasonably be estimated at 10s. per acre over all, that is on the 250,000 acres, giving the sum of £125,000. Mr. Curr appears to have calculated in the account of his annual produce only that part that he could dispose of in the market, which is contrary to the plan we have adopted in our other statistical estimates. He has not made any allowance either for the export of his wool, which we believe is not only in considerable quantities, but of the very first quality, and is got up and packed in the most exemplary manner, so as to fetch a very remunerating price in London. Instead, therefore, of only the sum of £2,300 obtained from the sale of articles of produce in the colony, we think we

may safely calculate the whole annual produce at £10,000. These hypotheses afford us the following result as to the whole value of property belonging to the company in the island, viz :—

Land	£125,000	
Live stock, shipping, &c.	50,000	
Annual produce	10,000	—Total £185,000

The population at Circular head, and at the out-stations of this establishment is estimated on the whole at 250 or 300 souls, but in what proportions as to males, females, adults, or prisoners, we are wholly unable to determine. Owing to the difficult nature of the country, and the rivers that intervene between the establishment and the nearest point of the settled part of Norfolk Plains district, little intercourse can take place, except by water. The settlement is therefore in a manner insulated from the rest of the world, which makes the propriety of keeping the constituted authorities of the island at all times informed of its real condition and resources. Nothing indeed tends more to benefit a settlement or country than a thorough and wide extended knowledge of its real state and condition. How much has the whole colony of Van Diemen's land suffered for years past, not to say from the ignorance alone, but from the mis-statements, and sometimes the designed misrepresentation of its real situation? This is our adopted land, were the majority of us must not only live and die, but leave our prosperity behind either to laud and commemorate our philanthropic exertions, or to condemn our indolence, our narrow views and selfish habits. It is not enough that we gather together a competence to leave behind us for our children, we must also give them the capacity and the means of en-

joying it. And this can only be done by taking extended and liberal views of our duty as members of society, by looking on the interest and prosperity of the community at large as belonging to ourselves individually, and by losing no opportunity to promote the advancement of the whole, temporally and intellectually, in one unanimous body. The colony at large may prosper from its preponderating weight, and importance in the scale, although the establishment of the Van Diemen's land Company should fall to the ground, but the establishment of the Van Diemen's land Company could not go on for one year with any prospect of success, should Providence ever decree the decay of the colony; which shows or ought to show most palpably to all, how much the interest of the smaller is involved with that of the greater, how much the private advantage of the humble individual is concerned with the general prosperity of the state of which he forms a constituent part.

COMMERCE AND REVENUE.

Before we can fairly conclude our statistical view of the colony, in addition to the productive agricultural property of which we have taken a full survey, we must take an account of the consuming or mercantile part of our property. This naturally divides itself under three heads, namely, 1st.—The quantity and value of goods imported and laid up as it were in store to be ready for use; 2nd.—The amount of the exchangeable or sterling circulating medium necessary to enable these goods to change hands; 3rd.—The aggregate of shipping, &c. actually belonging to the colony employed in its transportation to and fro.

1.—COMMERCIAL PROPERTY.

During the year 1830, the commerce of Van Diemen's land assumed a very prosperous character. The gradual increase of the population and the resources of the inhabitants have given a proportionate spur to the consumption of manufactured goods, and although the imports have been rather more than equal with those of former years, the market does not appear to be so much overstocked, as many considerate men would have imagined. Cargoes of great value are landed almost weekly, are sold to the wholesale merchants, and by them to the retail dealers, who would appear almost as readily to transfer the great bulk to the consumer, and the various links of the returns are regularly kept, and the general credit of the colony in a mercantile point of view could hardly stand higher than it does.

The late success of the wool of Van Diemen's land in the London market,—the continued draft which Sydney has required of wheat from the colony during the year 1830, and the several cargoes which have gone to the new settlement of Swan river, have contributed very considerably to raise the value of our imports, and have brought them from the proportion of two-fifths which they bore in the former year, to considerably above one half of the whole value of imports. The goods imported into Van Diemen's land during the year 1830, amounted to 300,000l. in the following proportions, viz.—

Ironmongery	£25,000
Woollens	12,000
Hosiery	4,000
Piece goods	22,000
Malt Liquor	18,000

Rum	14,000	
Brandy	6,000	
Geneva	3,000	
Wine	14,000	
Tea	14,000	
Sugar	14,000	
Tobacco	7,000	
Unenumerated goods	137,000	
		£300,000

The value of exports during the same period amounted to £170,000 in the following proportions, viz.—

Wool	48,000	
Wheat	40,000	
Oil	17,000	
Whalebone	6,000	
Flour	3,000	
Live-stock	5,000	
Potatoes	4,500	
Barley and Oats	500	
Hides	600	
Seal skins	400	
Opposum & Kangaroo ditto	400	
Mimosa bark	2,000	
Timber	1,000	
Unenumerated goods	41,600	170,000

These several items of export are of course shipped off by the first opportunity, as soon as they are ready, but the imports are often so superabundant as to remain for a year, and sometimes two, before they are sold off or consumed. At this time, 1831 for instance, there cannot be less rum in the colony than will suffice for the demand for the next two or three years, and indeed every well wisher to the colony would heartily pray that not another drop of that destructive spirit should come into it. We take therefore the value of commercial property in the island at the rate of one year's imports, or £300,000,

2.—THE METALLIC CURRENCY.

Since the year 1825, the sum of £37,613 of British coin has been sent out in different ships (the Katherine

Stewart, Forbes, Success, Fly, Layton, and Zebra) from the Home Treasury to the Commissariat here; and although in the first years of that period much of the money was sent out of the island in payment of goods soon after its arrival, latterly the coin that has been brought to the colony has mostly remained in it. Last winter indeed several gentlemen from India and elsewhere having brought with them a considerable value of rupees, which formerly used to pass at nearly their intrinsic value of 2s. or 2s. 1d. each. Some speculators, regardless of the true interest of the colony, managed, by raising an outcry, to reduce them, first to 1s. 9d. each, and afterwards to 1s. 6d. and although every effort was made by the traders in town, at the personal sacrifice of several, to keep up their value, they have not only sunk and continued at the low rate of 1s. 6d. but almost every one in the island has been collected, to the amount of between six and seven thousand pounds, and sent chiefly to the Mauritius as remittances for sugar, at a profit to the sender of 25 per cent. Spanish dollars, however, still remain in considerable numbers amongst us, and pass at 4s. 4d. each, and the Austrian dollar at 4s. On the whole, the value of coin in the King's chests, the banks, and in private circulation, might be taken, in 1831, on a moderate computation, at £40,000.

3.—VESSELS BELONGING TO THE COLONY.

Several additions have been made to our Colonial shipping during the year 1831, and the present spirit for embarking in the sperm whale fishery is likely to increase it still more. The present tonnage of vessels belonging to the ports of Van Diemen's land is as follows, viz :—

Bark.	Deveron, Wilson Adey	243
Brigs.	Tamar, Government	128
	Derwent, do.	110
	Prince Leopold, do.	81
	Caroline, Smith, Kemp, &c.....	156
	George, Bethune, Kemp, &c.. ..	182
	Dragon, Briggs, ...	134
	Badger, Government	25
Schooners	Eagle, Pratt	107
	Hetty, Kelly, Lucas	106
	Enterprize, Mawle, Morris	55
	Tasmanian Lass, Walford and Young	47
	Australian, Kelly	27
	Sarah Ann, Lord	23
	Contest, Lucas	39
	Resolution, Griffiths	60
	Henry, Griffiths	34
	Olivia, Lucas, Williams	60
Cutters.	Charlotte, Government	50
	Clyde, Briggs	30
	Fanny, V. D. L. Company	27
	Industry, Walford, Young	38
Sloops.	Elizabeth, Henrietta, Innis	39
	Margaret, Currie	20
	Opossum, Government	30
	Other vessels belonging to do ..	200—Total tons 2151.

These, at the estimated value of £10. per ton, amount, with about £1500 value of boats, to £23,000.

The revenue of the colony, besides the usual receipts of customs, (about £45,000) and other fees and duties, has been partially increased by the renting of crown lands. The number of acres on lease, in 1831, amounted to 230,000; which, at the average rental of 20*s*. per acre, is £23,000. Altogether, the annual revenue of the colony amounted at that period to £65,000.

ABSTRACT.

According to the foregoing calculations, the whole property in the island stood as follows:

Hobart town district	£88,509
Houses, &c. in Hobart town	400,000
New Norfolk district	124,000

Richmond district	219,810
Clyde district	114,597
Oatlands do.	97,320
Oyster bay do.	34,806
Campbell town do.	252,531
Norfolk Plains, do.	162,297
Launceston, do	180,975
Houses, &c. in Launceston	50,000
Van Diemen's Land Comp.	185,000
Macquarie Harbour	10,000
Maria Island	6,000
Port Arthur	1,000
Commercial property	300,000
Metallic currency	40,000
Shipping	23,000
Total value	£2289,845.

And of the population, viz:—

Hobart town district	800
Hobart town	6,000
New Norfolk district	1,200
Richmond ditto	2,800
Clyde ditto	760
Oatlands, do.	930
Oyster bay, do.	320
Campbell town do.	1,200
Norfolk plains do.	1,000
Launceston	2,500
Van Diemen's Land Company	300
Macquarie harbour	400
Maria Island	180
Port Arthur	50
House of Correction (males)	761
Do (females)	245
Do George town do.	19
Duke of York hulk (males)	79
Chain gangs at Bridgwater, Oatlands, New Norfolk, Launceston	183
Military	998
Aborigines	400
Total population	21,125

NATIVE PLANTS.

Solanum Laciniatum.—Jagged leaved nightshade or Kangaroo apple, pentandria monogynia, natural order *Solaneæ.* This is a spreading plant of some beauty,

grows in warm sheltered situations to the height of four or five feet. Leaves pinnatified with lanceolate acute segments, the dark purple flowers grow in clusters at the end of the branches. The berries when ripe are the size of a potatoe apple, of a yellowish green hue, their pulp is sweet, in some degree resembling the flavour of a fig.

Corræa Virens.—Green flowered corræa, octandria monogynia nat. ord. *Rutaecæ*. A pretty shrub growing to the height of seven or eight feet along the rivulets in the neighbourhood of Hobart Town, leaves heart-shaped opposite, hanging down, they are hairy and whitish beneath, the flowers are greenish, solitary, and issue out between two small oval leaves, towards the middle of the flower stalk are two leaf-like appendages.

Corræa Alba.—White flowered corræa. This is a lower and more bushy shrub than the last, growing on the banks of the Derwent at Ralph's bay, &c. the leaves are inclined to oval, opposite, and downy beneath, flowers white, solitary, and growing out from the base of the leaves.

Leptospérmum Lanigerum.—Hoary tea-tree, Icosandria monogynia nat. ord. *Mytaceæ*. One of the most common plants growing on the banks of most of the rivers and rivulets in the island, it is a bushy shrub, about five feet high, covered with small oblong leaves, the flowers are white, and soon fall off, the flower cup is covered with down, and remains after the flowers are fallen, the whole plant has a hoary appearance.

Prostanthera Lasiánthos.—Didynamia gymnosperma nat. ord. *Labiatæ*. This most beautiful shrub grows to the height of twenty feet on the banks of the

rivulets near Hobart Town, the stems that grow straight from the root are but little branched, covered with a dark red bark, having a strong smell, the leaves are long, narrow, and pointed, jagged at the edges, and of a dark green, the flowers are helmet shaped, white with purple spots, downy, and soon fall off, they grow in open clusters at the end of the branches, time of flowering middle of December.

Ranunculus.—Butter cups, Polyandria polygynia nat. ord. *Ranunculaceæ.* Resembles the British buttercup in every thing but the root, which in the British species is bulbous, in this plant fibrous, common in the marshes and plains during November, leaves cut into three lobes near to the base, each lobe subdivided into three, the leaves and flower stalks thickly covered with hairs, the flower is elevated on a long flower stalk, it is composed of five shining yellow leaves.

Patersónia Glabráta.—Monodelphia triandria nat. ord. *Irideæ.* A very common plant on the poor land near Hobart Town, flowers early in spring, grows to the height of two feet, leaves growing from the root, long, narrow, and sharp at the edges, sword shaped, flowers consisting of six petals or leaves, three large broad, and rounded at the edge and exterior, and the interior much smaller than the exterior, and narrow, the flowers quickly fade, but are as quickly followed by new ones, colour white, variegated with purple.

Kennédia Prostráta, Scarlet Glycine.—Diadelphia Decandria nat. ord. *Leguminosæ.* This is a shrubby trailing plant, which if supported will grow to some height, is common in light soils, and flowers in October,

leaves growing in threes like clover, nearly round, and crumpled at the edges, above dark, green, and smooth, below hairy, the blossoms are pea-shaped, of a bright scarlet colour, the broad petal or flower leaf, with a blotch of yellowish green near the base.

Richea Glauca.—Syngenesia polygamia æqualis nat. ord. *Cinerocephalæ.* Common on the plains about October, growing mostly in the same situations as the butter-cup, the leaves grow from the root, are about three inches long, narrow and pointed, the outer ones being the broadest, they are beset with short downy hairs, the plant in this state has a great resemblance to a rib grass, the flower stalk is about eighteen inches in length, proceeding from the centre of the plant, throwing out leaves during the whole of its length, the flower is composite, or composed of numerous small florets, on a common receptacle, forming a head in the shape of a semicircle, of a brimstone yellow colour, the plant when gathered has a strong smell.

Aster Argophyllus, musk scented starwort or musk plant.—Syngenesia polygamia superflua, nat. ord. *Compositæ.* An elegant shrub, growing in elevated situations to the height of seven or eight feet, the leaves are about two inches long, on foot stalks, broad pointed, and toothed at the edges, above a fine dark green, beneath silky and finely veined, the branches have a white silky appearance, the flowers are not very ornamental, resembling little stars, white and in loose spikes, blossoms in November, the whole plant has a strong smell of musk, particularly when first gathered.

Casuarina Equisetifolia, horsetail casuarina, or he

and she oak.—Monœcia monandria, nat. ord. *Casuarineæ*. A large spreading tree, growing on most stony rises, with leaves, or rather branchlets, hanging down in bundles from twelve to eighteen in length, like a long load of hair, or horse's tail, all jointed from top to bottom, the male and female flowers are on different trees, the male blossom is a cluster of small red grains at the end of the branchlets, of course they are barren, the female blossom is a small red globe scattered over the tree on footstalks, and ripening into a cone or apple similar to a fir apple. The wood is brittle, but makes very handsome furniture.

Exocârpos Cupressiformis, cypress like exocarpos Monæcia pentandria. A tree well known in this country by the name of the native cherry tree, although resembling the cherry-tree in no particular, it grows about the height of fifteen feet, in the form of a cone of a bright green colour, it is destitute of leaves, the branches being divided into small pendant branchlets, the flowers are very minute, of the same colour as the branches, the nut is situated upon a fleshy receptacle or berry, hanging at the end of the branches, the berry has a sweetish insipid taste, the wood is hard, but attains no great size.

Acácia Verticillata, whorl leaved acacia.—Polygamia monœcia, nat. ord. *Leguminosæ*. The leaves of this plant are a strong thorn, placed six or seven together in whorls round the stem, it grows to the height of ten feet, mostly on the banks of rivulets, the flowers are yellow, placed in single cylindrical spikes; with a little care it forms a beautiful, as well as an impenetrable hedge.

Acácia Suavéolens.—Sweet scented acacia, &c. This shrub grows to the height of six feet, and inhabits with acacia vorticillata, but introduced into many gardens in Hobart Town, for the delightful odour it diffuses when in blossom, leaves long, narrow, and pointed, having two strong nerves running up the centre, flowers yellow, in globular spikes, scattered over the plant or footstalks.

Acácia Myrtifolia, myrtle leaved acacia.—A low open growing plant about three feet high, common on the New Town rivulet, above Roseway lodge, leaves broad, pointed, and having a strong nerve up the centre like the broad leaved myrtle, colour light green, with a reddish brown edge, flowers yellow, spikes globular, and in bunches.

Acácia Melanoxylon, blackwood, lightwood.—A tree attaining the height of twenty feet and upwards, grows mostly by the sides of rivers, leaves large, broad, rounded at the ends, blossoms yellow, spikes globular, dispersed among the leaves or footstalk, wood hard, dark colour, and finely veined, in request for the cabinet maker.

Acácia Decurrens, black wattle.—This picturesque tree is universally diffused over the island, it delights mostly in light soils, the leaves are very beautiful, being of a dark green colour, and doubly pinnate, *i. e.* are divided into numerous leaflets which are again subdivided into numerous smaller ones, flowers yellow, spikes globular, in large bunches, in blossom early in September. The wood is hard and useful to the cabinet maker.

Acácia Mollis, silver wattle.—This tree nearly resem-

bles the black wattle, except that the whole tree has a silvery and downy appearance which the other has not, and seems to delight in a higher altitude, as on the top of Constitution and Spring hills.

Acâcia Decipiens, triangular leaved acacia.—A small straggling shrub about two feet high, leaves triangular, outer angle terminating in a spine, flowers yellow, spikes solitary, globular, and placed on long footstalks, not very common, growing on the face of the hill below Dr. Ross's allotment at Woodman's hill, Hobart Town.

A GLOSSARY OF THE MOST COMMON NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

VEGETABLES.

Blue gum tree	*Eucalyptus piperita*
White gum tree	*Eucalyptus robusta*
Grass tree	*Xanthorrhoea hastile*
She oak tree (Beef Wood)	*Casuaina stricta*
Swamp oak tree (Beef Wood)	——— *paludosa*
Forest oak tree (Beef Wood)	——— *torulosa*
Honey-suckle tree	*Banksia integrifolia*
White cedar, or common bead-tree of India	*Melia azedarach*
Red cedar tree	Allied to *Flindersia* (Cunnigham) *Cedrela toona*, (Brown)
Light wood tree	*Ceratopetalum gumiferum*
Black wattle tree	*Acacia Melanoxylon*
Green wattle tree	*Acacia decurrens*
Norfolk island pine	*Araucaria excelsa*
Cypress tree	*Callitris pyramidilis*
Rosewood tree	*Trichilia glandulosa*
Sassafras tree	*Cryptocarya glaucescens*
Tea tree	*Melaleuca linariifolia*
Currijong, or Native's cordage tree	*Hibiscus heterophyllus*
Cabbage palm tree	*Corypha Australis*
Arborescent fern tree	*Alsophilia Australis, and Dicksonia Antarctica*

Fern root	*Pteris esculenta*
Cherry tree	*Exocarpus cupressiformis*
Cape gooseberry bush	*Physalis edulis? pubesens*
Gigantic lily	*Doryanthes excelsa*
Waratah or tulip tree	*Talopea spaciocissima*
Huon river pine tree	*Dacrydium*
Adventure bay pine tree	*Podocarpus asfleniifolia* (according to Labillardiere) *Dacrydium?* (Brown)

ANIMALS.

Forest kangaroo	*Macropus major*
Brush kangaroo	*Macropus elegans*
Water, or duck mole, or duck-billed platy-pus	*Orni horunchus paradoxus*
Emu, or Cassowary	*Rhea Novæ Hollandiæ*
Black swan	*Cygnus atratus*
White hawk	*Astur Novæ Hollandæ*
Laughing jackass	*Dacels gigantea* (Leach)
Bronze, or golden winged pigeon	*Columba chalcoptera* (Litham)
Rose-hill or nonpareil parrot	*Platycercus eximius*
Macquarie island parrot	———— *Pacificus*
Lory	———— *Pennantii*
Ground parrot	*Pezoporus formosus*
Black cockatoo	*Psittacus funereus* Latham
White cockatoo	———*galeritus* (Zemminck
Devil	*Dasyurus ursinus*
Hyæna oppossum or tiger	*Thylacinus cynocephalus*

VOCABULARY.

The following short specimen of the language of the natives of Van Diemen's Land, will doubtles prove interesting to the learned; it was compiled by a gentleman named Roberts, who brought two of the natives, a male and female on a visit to Hobart Town, from Brune island. Mr. Robarts has with unwearied industry succeeded in

obtaining a very large vocabulary, but the following was deemed sufficient to give an idea of the sounds of the language.

Teigna	thigh	*deeberana*	girl
lomodina	belly	*logowelas*	valley
labrina	back	*reina*	kangaroo
rennita	thumb	*greigena*	bird
reena	fingers	*breona*	fish
reerana	nails	*moboleneda*	little
tarana	walloby	*nubena*	cray fish
rogeta	woombat	*barana*	shell fish
preena	spear	*rauba*	oysters
lorina	waddy	*hubrana*	eye
tarcena	basket	*pannubrae*	sun
pugara	swimming	*weethae*	moon
nungana	catamaran	*daledíae*	stars
roodna	bone	*paegrada*	good
cragrana	flesh	*boora*	rain
lendana	skin	*ragalanae*	wind
mudena	nose	*malanii*	cold
canina	mouth	*lagarudde*	warm
coongene	chin	*oonadina*	frost
bey-ge	teeth	*ounae*	fire
mene	tongue	*mouna*	wood
wegge	ears	*liena*	water
poiedaranina	scull	*lineda*	house
coguina	beard	*loagna*	sleep
nuna	hand	*lenna*	night
wornena	arm	*nigratua*	morning
redelunena	ship &c.	*tagama*	day
leena	salt water	*cacbenuina*	spittle
poarama	cherries	*rougena*	forehead
lagarra	foot	*ngaŋana*	emu
leurina	leg	*nairana*	eagle
boorana	smoke	*crupana*	gannet
nagada	man	*morana*	diver
louana	woman	*moingnana*	black cock-atoo
pugyta	child		
leuna, leuena	boy	*ngarana*	white do.

marina	seal	*caradi*	friendship
toddawadda	come here	*molamogi*	kiss
tagara	go away	*palquand*	talk
binana	laughing	*ligrame*	to morrow
taarana	crying	*paamori*	bad
bagoto	cloud	*weena*	tree
unamenina	light	*lube*	she oak
moingaba	dead	*greeta*	gum tree
aya	birth	*toilena*	stringy bark
taina	singing		
monganenida	fighting	*prebena*	saplin

FINIS.

Featherstone, Printer, Exeter.

ERRATA.

Page 12—Seventh line, for *Lisbon* read *Oporto.*
Page 19—Twentieth line, for *two large stones &c.*, read *tussicked up.*
Page 38—Second line, for *James* Veale, read *Jarvis* Veale.
Page 26—Eighteenth line, for *succeeding* read *succeeded.*
Page 68—Seventeenth line, for *June* 22*nd*, read *June* 1*st*.
Page 23—To the names of those left in the vessel, add, *Wm. Hooper.*

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

Frontispiece to face – – – – Title
Map of Van Diemen's Land to face page – 116
Map of Sullivan's Cove, and Hobart Town, to face page – – – – – – 146